# THE SOULDIERS EXERCISE: IN THREE BOOKES.

Containing most necessary and curious Rules for the Exact Mustering both of Horse-Troopes, and Foote-Bands, with severall formes of Battailes described in Figures.

A worke fit to be studied, and meete for the knowledge of Captaines, Muster-Masters, and all young Souldiers, and generous Spirits that love the Honourable Practise of *Armes*.

By G. MARKHAM, Gent.

*The third Edition Corrected and Amended.*

*LONDON*,
Printed by *John Dawson*, and are to be sold by *Lawrence Blaiklock*, at the signe of the Sugar-loafe within Temple Barre, 1643.

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# THE SOVLDIERS ACCIDENCE.

OR

## AN IN-TRODVCTION Into MILITARY DISCIPLINE

Containing the first Principles and necessary knowledge meet for Captaines, Muster-Masters, and all young Souldiers of the Infantrie, or Foot Bands.

*ALSO*

## The Cavallary, or Formes of Training of *Horse Troopes*, as it hath been received from the latest and best experienced ARMIES.

A Worke fit for all Noble, Generous, and good Spirits, that love Honour, or Honorable Actions.

VIRG. ÆNEID.

*——At nunc Horrentia Martis.*

---

*The third Edition Corrected and Amended,*
*By* G. MARK. Gent.

---

*LONDON,*
Printed by *Iohn Dawson*, 1643.

THE

# SOVLDIERS

# ACCIDENCE.

OR

AN INTRODVCTION

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

# TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE AND

Thrice Worthy Lords, *Oliver*, Lord Viſcount *Grandiſon*; *George*, Lord *Carew*; *Fulke*, Lord *Brooke*; *Arthur*, Lord *Chicheſter*: And to the Right Honourble, Sir *Edward Conway*, Knight; Sir *Horrace Vere*, Knight; Sir *Edward Cecill*, Knight; Sir *Robert Manſell*, Knight; Sir *Iohn Oagle*, Knight; and Sir *Thomas Button*, Knight; Being the Lords, and others of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Councell of Warre.

I Doe not preſume (*Right Honourable*) to offer this poore Tribute of mine Experience, as a Modell whereby your *Goodneſſes* might ſhape any thing to adde ſtrength to your owne uncontroulable knowledges; God forbid there ſhould be in me ſuch an impudent daring: But I humbly deſire it may kiſſe your hands, as a ſacrifice offered from your ſervant, or as a weakeneſſe that ſtands in needs of your Protections. *Vertue I* know meaſureth every thing by its owne goodneſſe, in which is expreſt an infinite Charity, and you are that large Fountaine of vertue, that

I cannot feare (how ever imperfection may perſwade me) but I ſhall touch of your noble waters; In your Honours I know is power to judge of my labour, and in you is authoritie to exerciſe mercy: and though you finde nothing written in it, but what you may read ten thouſand times better in your own breaſts, yet be pleaſed to thinke there bee many puny Schollers in our Kingdome (to which I have ever deſired to be a ſervant) that from theſe briefe Rules may gather more abler Iudgements. Therefore it is only your noble favour and allowance, that muſt make it acceptable to thoſe which neede it, and profitable to our Empire, which I wiſh to be ſerved by it. O then let theſe Graces fly from your Noble Natures, with that mildneſſe that as I have ever lived, I may die.

*Your* Honors *poore ſervant,*

*and Souldier,*

G. M.

# To the Reader.

KNowledge, *which is the divine Mother of certaine* Goodneſſe, *never came unwelcome to an induſtrious Nature, for ſhe ever maketh a ſmooth way and a ſtraight path. No more (I hope) ſhall this my Labour to thee (Worthy* Reader*) ſince doubtleſſe thou ſhalt finde in it many things New, (which is apt to catch covetous Spirits) ſomethings Neceſſary (which are ever imbrac'd of Solid and Subſtanciall Iudgements.) And I hope nothing erring from Senſe, or Truth, (which is ſuch a crowne, both to the Worke, and thine owne ſatisfaction, that if thou beeſt any Maſter of Charitie, thou canſt not give me leſſe almes than thankes for my paines taking.) I have not labor'd mine owne, but thy profit, neither have I meaſured any thing in this worke by any other Rule, then thoſe wants which I found in my ſelfe when I firſt betooke me to the Warres, and had no other companions in my Boſome but* Deſire *and* Ignorance; *the one being ſo contrary to the other, that had I had millions, I would have given it for halfe the knowledge in this Booke, to have reconciled, or at leaſt expulſt that* Ignorance *which was ſo offenſive unto me. This for thine Induſtry ſake I have performed, which if thou pleaſe to accept with that goodneſſe of heart which it is meant, I have got my deſire, and will ever reſt at thy ſervice:*

G. M.

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# THE SOULDIERS ACCIDENCE.

THe Captaines of the men to be Trained for the Warres (whether they be Muster-Maisters, or other private Commanders) have two things referred unto them, that is, sorting of Armes, and the formes or manner of Training.

Two things required in Captains.

For the Sorting of Armes, it is a good proportion to have a Company, equally compounded of armed men, Shot, and unarmed men, to be all Pikes (except the Officers). The Shot to be at least halfe Musquets, the other halfe Harquebuses, but if the Shot could be two parts Musquets, it were better, but if all Musquets, then best of all.

Sorting of men.

Also care is to be had, what men are put to every kinde of Armes, the strong, tall, and best person to be Pikes, the squarest and [illegible] to be Musquets,

Musquets, and the least and nimblest may (if necessitie compell) be turned to the Harquebush; But above all other respects, it is to be considered to what Armes every man doth best frame himselfe, for which cause it is not amisse, that the Captaine see the same men to use severall Armes before he doe appoint them certainely to carry any one.

Next he shall see that every man be well and sufficiently Armed with good and allowable Armes; That is to say, all his Pikemen shall have good Combe-caps for their heads, well lined with quilted Caps, Curaces for their bodies of nimble and good mould, being high pike-proofe; large and well compast Gordgets for their Neckes, Fayre and close joyned Taches, to arme to the mid-thigh, as for the *Pouldron* or the *Vanthrace*, they may be spared, because they are but cumbersome. All this Armour is to be rather of Russet, Sanguine, or Blacke colour, then White, or Mill'd, for it will keepe the longer from rust.

These shall have strong, straight, yet nimble Pikes of Ash wood, well headed with Steele, and armed with plates downward from the head, at least foure foote, and the full size or length of every Pike shall be fifteene foote, beside the head.

These Pikemen shall also have good, sharpe, and broade Swords (of which the Turkie or Bilboe are best) strong Scabbards, chapt with Iron, Girdle, Hangers, or Bauticke of strong Leather; and lastly, if to the Pikemans Headpiece be fastned a small ring of Iron, and to the right side of his Back peece (below his Girdle) an Iron hooke, to hang his Steele cap upon, it will be a great ease to the Souldier, and a nimble carriage in the time of long Marches.

All his Musquettiers shall be armed in good combe-caps upon their Heads. About their bodies Baurick-wise from the left shoulder under the right arme, they shall carry Bandiliers of broad Leather, having made fast unto them at least twelve or thirteene charges of wood or horne, well covered with Leather, and hanging by large long strings, that with ease they may be brought to the mouth of the Peece. And these Charges must containe Powder according to the bore and bignesse of the Piece by due measure.

They shall also have Swords, Girdles, Hangers, or Baurickes, and Bullet bags, in which they shall carry their Moulds, Bullets, Wormes, Screwes, Rammer, and Priming Iron.

Also they shall have good and sufficient Musquets, of true size and bore, with cleane Barrels, and straight scouring sticks, headed at the one end with Rammers of horne, sutable to the bore of the Piece, and at the other, with boxes of iron in which to screw their wormes, iron Rammers, and the like. The Cockes and Trickers of the Piece (for Seares are not good) shall be nimble to goe and come, and the Stockes shall bee straight, and of very sound wood either Walnut-tree or Beech.

Lastly, for their right hands they shall have Rests of Ash-wood, or other tough wood, with iron Pikes in the neather end, and halfe hoopes of Iron about to rest the Musquet on, and double strong strings fastned neere thereunto, to hang about the arme of the Souldier when at any time he shall have occasion to traile the same. And the length of these Rests shall be sutable to the stature of the man, bearing his Piece so as he may discharge it without stooping.

Arming of Hargobusiers.

The Hargobusiers shall be armed like the Musquets; The Rest onely excepted, and the quantitie of the Piece and the Charge, duely considered.

Arming of Halberdiers.

Your Halberdier shall be armed in all points like your Pike, onely in stead of the Pike he shall carry a faire Halberd, that is strong, shape and well armed with plates of iron, from the Blade at the least two foot downeward upon the Staffe, and fringed or adorned according to pleasure, And these Halberds do properly belong unto the Serjants of Companies, who by reason of their much employment are excused from Armes, Otherwise in the day of Battaile, or in the Battaile they are for guard of the *Ensigne*, or matter of execution, and then to be armed as is aforesaid.

Arming the Ensigne.

The *Ensigne* or Bearer of the Captaines colours, shall be armed at all pieces to the mid-thigh, as Head-peece, Gorget, Curaces, Pouldrons, Vane-brases, and Taces, with a faire Sword by his side, and his Captaines Colours or Ensigne in his hand. The *Lieutenants* of Companies shall be armed like the Ensigne-bearer, and his weapon shall be a faire guilt Partizan.

Arming the Lieutenant

Arming the Captaine.

The *Captaines* shall be armed as the *Lieutenants*, onely as much richer as they please, and their weapons to lead with, shall be *Feather staves*, But their weapons to serve of encounter the enemy with, shall be faire Partizans of strong and short blades, well guilt and adorned, according to their owne pleasures.

The forme of training.

For the formes of manner of Trayning, That forme is onely to be followed, which shall be soonest and easiest learnd, and of most use for all kind of service whatsoever, and which I take to be this forme following.

Imbattailing of men.

Firstly, you shall draw your Company into two Battalions, or square Bodies (the Pikes by themselves, and

the

the Shot by themselves) which Bodies shall consist of Rankes and Files, and you shall draw them forth by Files or tens, man after man, or if they be much disorderly and uncapable, then draw them forth by halfe Files or fives, and when they are so placed, by doubling those halfe Files, you may bring them to whole Files; which done, then placing the Pikes in the midst, wing them on either hand with your Shot, wherein if you have Harquebushes (which are now out of use with us) you shall then give to your Musquithres the priorite of place, that is, they shall make the outmost Files both of the right and left hand.

What a Ranke is.

Now for a Ranke, you shall understand it is a Row of men placed Pouldron to Pouldron, or Shoulder to Shoulder, their faces being directed all one way, And a File is a Sequence of men standing one behind another, Backe to belly, extending from the first to the last man, And it is taken from the French word *la File*, signifying a Thrid, because men stand long wise and straight like a thrid, and the Files consist of single men downeward, as the Rankes consist of single men overthwart.

Now those Files in some Discipline are called Flanks, because they doe flanker, or wall in the *Battalia*, and the Rankes are called Fronts, because they stand formost and doe as it were affront the *Battailes*, and looke upon the enemie, but in truth none can properly bee called the Front but the Ranke which standeth formost, nor any File be called a Flanke, but those which stand outmost, yet all are Rankes, and all are Files, and therefore those two names are without contradiction. Now lastly you shall understand, that a Ranke may consist of as many men as you please (according to the number of your company.) But a File (however the *Spaniards*

and *Italians* vſe it in uncertaine depth) ought never to be above ten perſons deepe, (except it be in marching or in moſt eſpiciall ſervice, where advantage of ground requireth the contrary.) The reaſon thereof, being that the firſt man having done his dutie in diſcharging his piece, may in the ſpace that nine other men ſhall doe their duties, and diſcharge their pieces diſtinctly one after another, be againe in readineſſe and make his firſt place good, there to diſcharge his piece againe. Beſides it is the readieſt and beſt way for the drawing of Groſſes and great numbers, into any forme that you pleaſe, becauſe according to this diſcipline, every hundred men make a full Square, that is to ſay, juſt ten every way.

This done, you ſhall divide one hundred men into foure Corporallſhips or Squadrons, and every Squadron, into as many Files as the number will beare, and every File into Fellowſhips or Cameradoes. The Corporall of every Squadron, ſhall be the leader of the chiefeſt File of the Squadron, and the *Lanſpreſado* (who in the Corporals abſence, as upon a guard or otherwiſe, doth all the Corporalls duties) ſhall leade another File, and the moſt ſufficient Gentlemen of every Squadron ſhall be the leaders of the reſt.

Now for the eſpeciall duties of theſe two Officers (which is the *Corporall*, and the *Lanſpreſado*) you ſhall underſtand that the *Corporalls* chiefeſt dutie is upon guards at night, after the watch is ſet, and the ſentinells placed, where ſo ſoone as the Sentinell ſhall call upon any approach, hee ſhall immediately goe with his Sword drawne, or in eſpeciall caſes (where the Enemy lodgeth neare) with a guard of two at leaſt (being a Pike and a Shot) unto the Sentinell, and making his

Guard stand upon their guard, he shall place the point of his sword to the brest of him that is to give the Word, whether he be Rounder, or other private passenger, and so with his eare to his mouth very closely receive the *Word*, which if it be right, he shall give the partie passe; if otherwise, he shall take him prisoner and disarme him, and either keepe him upon his guard, or else deliver him to his superior Officer: But if any resistance shall be offered, then it shall be lawfull for him to kill him.

Also the *Corporall* shall in the time of service see that every Souldier in his Squadron, have his Armes neate, cleane and handsome, that they be not unfurnished of Powder, Match, and Bullet, and the *Lanspresado* (as was before said) shall in the absence of the Corporall doe all the Corporalls duties, and in the time of rest hee shall call upon his Squadron, and see them dresse, trim, and scowre their Armes and Weapons, and teach them how best to doe the same. And also he shall see them cast their Bullets, if neede require, and to such as are ignorant, teach them how to do the same, and shew them how to scoure their Pieces, and oyle them, and in time of necessitie, or upon Cloying, how to unbreetch them.

The Companie being thus divided, In the Trayning, foure principall things are to be taught. Foure things to be taught in Trayning.

First, the Carriage and use of Armes, contained in divers Postures or Stations, expressing the formes of men in Armes. 1.

Secondly, Distance or proportion of place in Files and Rankes. 2.

Thirdly, March and Malion, contained in words of most especiall directions. 3.

And

4. And fourthly, all the founds or beating as of the Drumme, and ordinary words of direction (which are our *Vocabula artis*) and how by the Drum, or the voyce of a Commander, to move and obey the direction.

1. The carriage of Armes, Use of the Pike. The Carriage of Armes must be comely and readieſt for uſe.

The uſe of Pikes is either in receiving or giving a charge. By being taught the firſt, the Souldier learnes to withſtand Horſe, By the ſecond, to encounter with the enemies Pikes, in which the uſe of Armes is moſt in knowing when and how every man, and ſo every Ranke ſhould give his puſh.

Vſe of the Shot. In teaching the uſe of Shot, the Souldier muſt firſt learne how to carry his Piece, then how to preſent it, and to take his levell, and how and when to give his volley with thoſe in his Ranke. All which ſhall be more plainely deſcribed when we come to ſpeake of Figures: And this part of Inſtruction is the proper Office of the Serjeants of Companies, for they ſhould both teach the Shot the uſe of their Armes, and be their Leaders in Services, if by any ſpeciall Commandement a ſuperior Officer be not appointed.

How to give Volleys. In teaching to give volleyes the ancient and vulgar manner of Diſcipline (which is that the whole volley ſhall be given of all the Shot in one Battalia, or Troop, at one inſtant, as well of them behinde as before) is vtterly to be condemned. For either the hindmoſt muſt venture to ſhoote their fellowes before, through the heads, or elſe will overſhoote, and ſo ſpend their Shot unprofitably. Beſides the volley being once given, the enemy comes on without impeachment or annoyance. But inſtead of this kinde of volley at once (which onely ſerves to make a great crack) let the firſt Ranke onely give

give their volley, and if the Battalia march, then that Ranke which hath given their volley to ſtand, and the ſecond to paſſe through it, and ſo give their volley, and then to ſtand, and the third to come up, and ſo conſequently all the Rankes. Volleys marching.

But if the Battalia ſtand, then the firſt Ranke having given their volley, ſhall fall backe to the Reare, either in Wheele or in Counter-march (according to the number of perſons in the Ranke.) And the ſecond Ranke come into their places, and ſo the third, and fourth, till the firſt Ranke be come to their places againe, and ſo to continue to the end of Commandement. Volleys ſtanding.

But if the Battalia ſhall fall backe or retire and looſe ground, then ſhall all the Shot ſtand ſtill, and no man advance a foote of ground. But the firſt Ranke that's due place ſhall give their volley, and then fall backe behind the laſt Ranke, and then the ſecond Ranke ſhall give their volley in their due place, and ſo fall behinde the firſt, and in the ſame manner all the reſt, till they have loſt ſo much ground as to the Commander ſhall ſeeme convenient: And ſo the volley ſhall be ſtill continued, whether in Marching, Standing, or Retyring, and the enemie never free from annoyance, All which is eaſily performed, if before the Motion you doe make all your Shot open their Files well, either to one or the other hand. Volleys retyring.

There are two other wales of giving fire, the one upon advancement, the other, upon a ſwift and ſpeedie retrait: That upon advancement towards an enemy when your men skirmiſh looſe and diſbanded, muſt be done by Rankes in this manner, Two Rankes muſt alwayes make ready together, and advance ten paces forwards before the body, at which diſtance a Sergeant, or Volleys upon advancement.

(when the body is great) some other officer must stand, to whom the Musquetiers are to come up before they present and give fire; first, the first Ranke, and whilst the first gives fire, the second Ranke keepe their Musquets close to their rests, and their pans guarded; and as soone as the first are falne away, the second presently present and give fire, and fall after them: Now as soone as the two first Rankes doe move from their places in the Front, the two Rankes next it must unshoulder their Musquets, and make ready, so as they may advance forwards ten paces, as before, as soone as the two first Rankes are fallen away, and are to doe in all points as the former, so all the other Rankes through the whole division must doe the same by twoes one after another.

Volleyes upon a swift retrait.

The manner of giving fire in a swift retrayt is as the devision marcheth away, the hindermost ranke of all (keeping still with the devision) maketh readie, and being ready, the Souldiers in that ranke turne altogether to the right hand, and give fire, Marching presently away a good round pace to the Front, and there place themselves in Ranke together, just before the Front, As soone as the first Ranke turne, to give fire, the Ranke next it makes ready, and doth as the former, and so the rest.

2. Distance of place.

Next to the Carriage of Armes, you shall teach the knowledge of Distance, or Separation of places, being accounted a certaine orderly space betweene File and File, Ranke and Ranke, in such order and measure as the Captaine shall be disposed to nominate, which not being obeyed, the whole body of the Battalia is put out of order, and neither carrying proportion, nor true shape, are as men in rout or disorder, Therefore it ought

care-

carefully (of all things) to be observed and used according to the limitation or fitnesse of every Motion, For the Stations of all Military persons, and the Motions in Armes, are not alwaies certaine, or in one steady rule; but do continually interchange and alter agreeable one with another. And the use of this *Distance* is both in Rankes and Files, in Marches and in Motions; In Files, as when they stand or march at the first *Distance*, which is called *Closest*, that is to say, Pouldron to Pouldron, or Shoulder to Shoulder, or when they stand or march at the second *Distance*, which is called *Close*, and is a foote and a halfe distance man from man; or when they stand or march at the third *distance*, which is called *Order*, which is three foote man from man; or when they stand or march at the fourth and last *Distance*, which is called *Open Order*, and is sixe foote between person and person.

So likewise in Rankes to stand or march *Closest*, is to be at the Swords point; to stand or march *Close* is three foote; and to stand or march at *Open Order*, is ever twelve foote.

Now there be some Commanders which vary in the nomination of these termes, though not in *Quantitie* or *Distance*, for they will have *Close* in Files to be Pouldron to Pouldron, *Order* a foote and an half, *Open Order* three foote, and *Double-distance* sixe foote, and so omit the word *Closest*.

And so likewise in Rankes, *Close* they will have to the Swords point, *Order* three foote, *Open order* sixe foote and *Double-distance* twelve foote, and so not the *Closest* at all.

Others vary it another way, and will have but three *Distances*, that is to say, *Open Order*, which they will have to be sixe foote betweene Ranke and File, *Order* three

foote between Ranke & File, and *Close-Order* a foote and an halfe between File and File, and three foote between Ranke and Ranke, and when they come to open Ranks, then they command *Double-distance* also, which they make twelve foote, and so by steps come to the fourth distance also, but I preferre the first discipline, and hold the words fully as significant and most in use, which above all things are to be esteemed and imitated.

The measure of Distances.

Now to take the true measure of these *Distances*, because the eye is but an uncertaine Judge, you shall take the distance of six foote between File and File, by commanding the Souldiers (as they stand) to stretch forth their armes, and stand so removed one from another, that their hands may meete. To take the distance of three foote betweene File and File, you shall make the Souldiers set their armes a kenbow, and put themselves so close that their elbowes may meete, and to take the distance of a foote and an halfe, every other Shouldier in the Ranke shall set one arme a kenbow, and his fellow shall neare touch it, And thus likewise in Ranks we take the distance of six foote, when the Butt ends of the Pikes doe almost reach their heeles that march before. Three foote in Ranke is when they come almost to the Swords point, and twelve foote is the length of a Pike charged ever.

3. Of Marches.

Next unto distance of place, is to be taught Marches and Motions, and in teaching of Marches, after every man knowes his place, and is willed to observe his File and Ranke, In a plaine March, there is no hardnesse, nor yet in a Counter-march, if the Leaders of the Files be well chosen, and that every man observe well him that goes next before him. Besides, if there be any little disorder, the Officers keeping a good eye, and being

every

every one of them in their due place, will easily reforme it.

Now for the places of the Officers, they are these:

The head of the Troope or Band is for the Captaine, and the Reare for the Lieutenant, except it be in a Retrait, and then the Captaine should be in the Reare, and the Lieutenant at the head. The Ensigne (in an ordinary Battalia) upon the head behinde the Captaine, or within a Ranke thereof. But marching in an extended Battaile, then in the heart or midst of the Pikes. The Drummes are in a square Battalia to beate before the right and left wings. But in an extended Battaile, the eldest *Dramme* shall beate between the third and fourth Ranke of Shot, which followeth next after the Captaine. The second *Dramme* shall attend the Ensigne, and the third (if there be so many in one company) shall beate betweene the third & fourth Ranke of the Shot, which marcheth in the Reare next before the Lieutenant. The *Phiphes* (if there be more then one) the eldest shall march with the eldest *Dramme*, and the second shall attend on the *Ensigne*. The Sergeants are extravagantly to march on each side the Company, and to see the Souldiers keepe their Ranks and Files, according to the Captaines appointment, as also to listen and performe any direction that shall come from the Captaine, or other Officer in chiefe: as also (upon any occasion) to leade loose and disband Files of Shot in Skirmish, or else divisions of Pikes or Shot in ordinary Marches, where superiour Officers are absent. The severall places of Officers.

Now to these Marches, are added the teaching of Motions, because there are many such that are not Marches at all: As some without changing of place, in only turning of their faces to the right hand, or the left, Of Motions.

or about (that is to say) the meere contrary way, to that they were at the Command given, which is necessarie if the enemie should charge of either side, or behinde.

Some motions there are which change place, But yet no more than a removing from one Ranke to another, or from one File to another, when as (commonly) though some doe remove, yet others stand still; and these kinde of Motions are doubling of Ranks or Files, whereby the Battalia is made broader or longer, as the Enemie or the ground you have, causeth you to make your *Flankes*, *Fronts*, *Rankes*, or *Files* greater or lesser. And here is to be noted in this doubling of *Rankes* or *Files*, that *Rankes* when they double to the right hand, must ever turne to the left hand to come to their former places againe, and if they be doubled to the left hand, they must turne on the right hand to come to their first places againe, And *Files* when they are doubled to any hand, by doubling of *Rankes* to the contrary hand, they are brought to their first places againe. And so having doubled your *Rankes* to any hand, by the doubling of *Files* to the contrary hand, you also bring them to their first places againe.

There is also to be taught another Motion, in which all doe move, and yet none doe march, which is the Opening and Closing either of *Rankes* or *Files*, and is of use not onely when you would have one *Ranke* passe through another, or the whole Body of the Battalia make a counter-march, but when we would draw the Battaile quickely, and in order, more of one hand or other.

4. Of the sounds of the Drum.

In teaching the Souldier how to know the sounds or beatings

beatings of the Drum, you must make them observe not onely what the Drum doth beate, as whether it be a *Call*, a *March*, a *Troope*, a *Battalia*, a *Charge*, a *Retrait*, a *Batterie*, a *Reliefe*, and so forth, but also what time hee keepes; for ever according to the measure of time, the Souldier is to march slower or faster, to charge with greater violence, or to come off with greater speed, also he shall know when by the Drum to attend his Captaines directions, when to repaire to his Colours, and when to doe other duties. And many other beatings as occasion shall administer, and as by the sound of the Drum, you doe teach your Souldiers to march, so by the voyce (at their first instruction) you shall teach them all other motions.

To make them therefore perfect in these and all other Motions, it is good to use them to some certaine words, which being once learned, will serve for direction, and they must be the words, now most in use in our *English* Armies. Vse of Words.

The words which are now in use, both here and in the *Netherlands*, are these and such like now following.

First for all Motions in generall, they must either be in Distance, or in Forme.

If in Distance, it must either be in File, or Ranke, or in both together.

If the motion be in distance of Files, it must either be in closing or in opening. If in closing then your words of proper directions are these.

First having drawne your Battaile in order you shall say

*Leaders stand forward with your Files,*

Then

*Close your Files.* The words of proper directions.

*Close*

*Close your Files to the right hand.*
*Close your Files to the left.*

And all these three motions you shall doe either closest, close, to Order, or to open order.

*Open your Files.*
*Open to the right hand.*
*Open to the left.*

Or to any order as aforesaid.

If in distance of Ranke, then also in closing or opening; if in closing —— then

*Close your Rankes.*
*Close your Rankes, from the front to the reare.*
*Close your Rankes, from the reare to the front.*

And any of these to any order as aforesaid, and if in opening —— then

*Open your Rankes.*
*Open your Rankes, from the front reareward.*
*Open your Rankes, from the reare forward.*

And any of these to any order aforesaid,

And herein is to be noted that Rankes when they open, ought (for the most part) to open downeward, turning to the Reare: and if they close, it must ever be upward to the Front.

Lastly, if motion in distance, be both of Rankes and Files at one instant, then you shall say ——

*Files and Rankes close,*
*Files and Rankes open.*

And both these to any order aforesaid.

Now if it be motion in forme, it is also in Files, in Rankes, and in Files and Rankes both together.

If

If it be motion in forme of files, the words of direction are

*Double your Files to the right hand.*
*Double your Files to the left.*
*Advance your Files to the right hand.*
*Advance your Files to the left.*
*Advance by division to the right hand.*
*Advance by division to the left.*
*Files ranke by conversion to right hand.*
*Files ranke by conversion to the left.*
*Files ranke 3. 5. 7. &c.*
*Shorten your Files to 5. 8. &c.*
*Lengthen you Files to 10. 12. 16. &c.*
*Files counter-march to the right hand.*
*Files counter-march to the left.*
*Files counter-march to both by division.*

And this counter-march may be done divers waies and manners, as after the manner of the *Macedonians*, the *Lacedemonians*, the *Persians*, or our late and more moderne use and fashion, and all these motions must be done to some one or other order as aforesaid.

If it be motion in forme of Rankes, then the words are ———

*Double your rankes to the right hand.*
*Double your rankes to the left.*
*Rankes file by conversion to the right hand.*
*Rankes file by conversion to the left.*
*Rankes ranke. 5. 7. &c.*
*Halfe files double the front to the right hand.*
*Halfe files double the front to the left.*
*Halfe files double to both by division, to the right entire, and to the left entire.*

*Rankes counter-march from the right hand to the left.*
*Rankes counter-march from the left hand to the right.*

In the manner as formerly in fyles according to severall Nations, and when you will Counter-march to the right hand, the first ranke of Leaders onely must advance one step forward with the right leg, and then turne, and all the other rankes must march first up to the place from whence the first ranke did counter-march before they turne; So likewise, if you will counter-march to the left hand, the first rankes must step forward, one step with the left legge, and then turne, and all the other rankes behinde, must come up to that place before they turne, as before; The same order is to be observed, when you will counter-march your files; Also in counter-marching, though both are here set downe for distinction sake, you are to name neither Rankes nor Files, but are onely to say

*To the right hand counter-march*, or *To the left hand counter-march.*

Now if it be Motion in forme, both in Files and Ranks jointly together, then the words of direction are

*Faces to the right hand.*
*Faces to the left.*
*Faces to both by division.*
*Faces about*, or } all one.
*Faces to the Reare.*
*Wheele by conversion to the right hand.*
*Wheele by conversion to the left.*
*Wheele to both by devision.*
*Charge to the right hand.*

*Charge to the left.*
*Charge to both by division.*
*Charge to the Front.*
*Charge to the Reare.*
*Charge to both front and reare by division.*

Now to reduce any of these words of direction to the same order or station in which the Souldier stood before they were spoken, you shall say——

*As you were.*

Now in these words of generall directions, this is principally to be regarded, that in charging with Pikes, halfe their Rankes are but to charge their Pikes, and the other halfe to carry them advanced, or ported, so neere the heads of the formost as they may doe them no annoyance, either in Charging or Retyring; and they must also observe when they doe Charge standing, to fall backe with the right foot, and Marching to step forward with the left. Charge of Pikes.

There is also another motion in forme, which is the giving of fire by the Flanke, or by whole Files one after another, which are strange to the *Dutch*, or *Spanish*, yet exceeding frequent with the *Irish*, and therefore necessary for our *English* use. And that is for the beating or Clayring of *Paces* (which are narrow strait wayes through Woods and Bogges) and the words for direction are—— Giving of fire by the Flanke.

*Cast off your Files to the right hand.*
*Cast off your Files to the left.*
*Cast off your Files to both by Division.*

Now for the most of these words there can be hardly better chosen. But it is not so materiall what words you Constancy in words giving.

you first choose to traine by, as it is to use some words constantly: and yet the same words should bee used generally through the Troopes of an Army, or else it will breed confusion. And if it were also generally in the discipline of one Kingdome, it were better and more absolute. And thus much touching March and Motion, which is nothing else but an actuall working of the body, contained in foure severall circumstances: The first being a marching forward (as charging to the Front) the second backward (as by retreat) the third sideways (as by closing, opening or doubling of files to either hand) and the last *Wheeling* (as by conversion or turning to either hand) all which must be performed as occasion shall bee offered to the understanding of the Commander, observing every motion in true order, place, distance, and posture. All other motions in the mayne body of a Battalia, being nothing but the parents of disorder and confusion; For Military Art, by the opinions of the Ancients, is onely the true Science of Warlike Motion, or the Emperiall Art of comely and well ordering of Battailes, Armes, Gestures, and Motions, any of which will not endure monstrous shapes or uncomely faces.

What March and Motion is.

Next unto these words of generall motions, wee will place the words of particular motions, which onely concerne the mannage, use, and carriage of weapons. And these kinde of motions are called in our present discipline *Postures*, that is, The true forme of men in Armes, carrying all manner of martiall weapons (in every motion whatsoever) in the comliest, readiest, and easiest way both to offend and defend, and not onely making every thing they doe very delightfull to the eye, but also taking away all dangers and

Words of particular motion.

What Postures are.

and disorders which might otherwise happen, either through ignorance or rudenesse.

To speake then first of those Postures which belong unto the Pike, and are published by the most excellent Prince, the Count *Maurice* of *Nassaw*, Prince of *Orange*, they are in number sixteene; That is to say, three which are expreſt standing, sixe marching, and seaven charging. The postures of the Pike.

The three which are expreſt standing, are ——

*Lay downe your Pike.*
*Take up your Pike.*
*Order your Pike.*

The sixe which are to be done marching, are ——

*Advance your Pike.*
*Shoulder your Pike.*
*Levell your Pike.*
*Sloape your Pike.*
*Cheeke your Pike.*
*Traile your Pike.*

The seven which are done charging, are ——

*Port over-hand.* }
*Port under-hand.* }
*Charge over-hand.* }
*Charge under-hand.* }
*Couch over-hand.* }
*Couch under-hand.* }

*Charge against the right foote, and draw your sword over-arme.*

As touching the *Postures* which belong to the Musquet, they are forty in number, and are to be done; Five standing, three marching, eighteene charging, and foureteene discharging: And are onely for Mili- The postures of the Musket

tary Inſtruction in the time of Trayning, and to make the Souldier moſt exquiſite and perfect. But in the time of preſent Service before the face of the enemy, or in fight, then all this great number of *Poſtures*, the *Captaine* ſhall reduce into three onely, and no more.

The three *Poſtures* or words of Command which are uſed for the Musket in the face of the enemy, in Fight, or in Skirmiſh, are theſe

Poſtures in Skirmiſh.

1. *Make ready.*
2. *Preſent.*
3. *Give fire.*

Poſtures in exerciſing.

The *Poſtures* or words of Command which are uſed in ordinary Trayning, or daily exerciſing of the Souldiers, are theſe following ——

Firſt, there are five to be performed ſtanding —— That is to ſay ——

*Put on your Armes.*
*Prepare for Skirmiſh.*
*Reſt your Musket.*
*Your Sentinell Poſture.*
*Your Saluting Poſture.*

The *Poſtures* which are to be performed in Marching, are theſe ——

*Shoulder your Muſquet, and carry your Reſt in the right hand.*
*Levell your Muſquet.*
*Sloape your Muſquet.*

The *Poſtures* which are to be performed in Charging, are theſe ——

*Charge your Pannes.*
*Prime your Pannes.*

*Shut your Panne.*
*Caſt off your looſe Cornes.*
*Blow your Panne.*
*Caſt about your Muſket, with both your hands, and traile your Reſt.*
*Open your Charges.*
*Charge your Muſquet with powder.*
*Draw out your Scowring Sticke.*
*Shorten your ſticke.*
*Ramme in your powder.*
*Draw out your ſticke.*
*Charge with Bullet.*
*Ramme in your Bullet.*
*Draw out your ſticke.*
*Shorten your ſticke and put it up.*
*Bring your Muſquet forward with your left hand.*
*Hold it up with your right hand, and recover your Reſt.*

The *Poſtures* which are to be performed in diſcharging, are theſe.

*Carrie your Reſt in your left hand, preparing to give fire.*
*Sloape your Muſquet, and let the Reſt ſinke.*
*In the right hand poyſe your Muſquet.*
*In the left hand carry your Muſquet, with the Reſt.*
*In the right hand take your Match betweene the ſecond finger and the thumbe.*
*Hold the Match faſt and blow it.*
*Cocke your Match.*
*Trie your Match.*
*Guard the Panne and blow your Match.*
*Open your Panne.*
*Preſent your Muſquet.*
*Give Fire.*
*Diſmount your Muſquet and carry it with the Reſt.*

*Vncocke*

*Vncocke your Match, and put it up betweene your fingers.*

Of the Hargobus.

Now touching the *Postures* of the *Hargobus*, I hold it needlesse here to insist or stand upon them, since they are all one with the *Musket*, (the Rest onely excepted) and whosoever is a good Musket tier cannot chuse but be a good Hargeletier. And therefore I referre it to mens particular practise. And to make a Connexion of all that is before said, I would wish every industrious Teacher, first to respect his men, then their Armes, and to sort and place each man according to his worth and cunning, not his wealth or birth; Then for his lessons, first to bring him to an exquisite readinesse in the *Postures* and true manage of weapons; Next, to make him know al his Sounds or Beatings of the *Drum*. Thirdly, the true distance of places and orderly proportions. Fourthly, the execution thereof in all manner of Marches and Motions. And lastly, a generall performance of all that hath beene spoken in the practice of Skirmishes and alteration of Battalions. So shal men become ready and not confused, as many are by silken and simple Tutors, who strive to teach many things together, but nothing in order. Now forasmuch as dignity of place is a most needfull Knowledge for every Commander, both for the adornemen of the Band, and the iucouragement of the well-deserving Souldier, I will shew you here a Table containing the honour and dignity of place, as they have beene observed by the most ancient Masters of Martiall Discipline.

Repetition by way of advise.

The dignity of places

The

*The Front.*

| *The left Flanke.* | | | | | | | | | | | *The right Flanke.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 1 | |
| | 42 | 46 | 50 | 54 | 58 | 57 | 53 | 49 | 45 | 41 | |
| | 62 | 66 | 70 | 74 | 78 | 77 | 73 | 69 | 65 | 61 | |
| | 82 | 86 | 90 | 94 | 98 | 97 | 93 | 89 | 85 | 81 | |
| | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 39 | 35 | 31 | 27 | 23 | |
| | 22 | 26 | 30 | 34 | 28 | 37 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 21 | |
| | 84 | 88 | 92 | 96 | 100 | 99 | 95 | 91 | 87 | 83 | |
| | 64 | 68 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 79 | 75 | 71 | 67 | 63 | |
| | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 59 | 55 | 51 | 47 | 43 | |
| | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 3 | |

*The Reare.*

## *The Vse.*

NOw for the Vse of this Table, you shall understand, that the figure 1. which standeth on the right hand, is the Leader of the right hand File, and so the first and chiefest man in the *Battalia*, and that whole Ranke in which it standeth is the Front, so called, because the faces of the whole Company are directed one way, and also every man in that Ranke is called the Leader or Captaine of the File he leadeth. The figure 2. which leadeth the left hand File is the second man. And the figure 3. (which is in the Reare) because there the backes are turned, is the third man, and the whole Ranke in which it standeth is called the Reare, or the *Bringers Up*. Then the figure 4. is the fouith man, and so

The Vse of the Table.

so forth according to the number of the figures, are the dignities of the places.

Leaders of middle Files.

Now here is also to be noted in this Table, that the figure 17. standing in the Front, is the Leader of the middle File to the left Flanke, and the figure 18. Leader of the middle File to the right Flanke; and so are called Leaders of the maine devision.

Middlemen to the Front and Reare.

The fifth Ranke from the Front downeward towards the Reare, are called *Middlemen* to the reare, and the sixt Ranke are called *Middlemen* to the Front, or the Leaders of halfe Files.

Subdevision men.

Lastly, whensoever this Body, or any other whatsoever (which containeth but ten persons in File) shall be divided in the midst betweene the *Middlemen*, then the last five Rankes to the Reareward are called by the name of *Subdivision*. And whensoever the Reare shall double the Front, then are the Reare called *Bringers up*, because they bring up their halfe Files by Sequence.

The first six parts in martiall discipline.

These Rules knit unto memory, and practised with care and diligence, will make any Souldier perfect in the first six parts of Martiall Discipline, as Election of men, Sorting of Armes, March or Motion, Distance, Posture, and lastly, the beatings of the *Drum*.

Carriage, election, & compositi-on of Colours.

Now to these I will adde a little touch or Essay, touching the Carriage, Election, and Composition of Captaines colours, or Ensignes, which is the honourable Badge or Marke of every Captaine, and in which both of late here at home, and also formerly in forraine Nations, I have seene as grosse absurdities, as any malice would wish to see in the folly of his Enemie, which doubtlesse must proceede from ignorance, since no Master of Reason would be guilty of his own injury.

Mixture of Colours.

You shall therefore understand, that all Colours be-

longing unto private Captaines, ought to be mixt equally of two severall colours, that is to say (according to the rule in Herauldry) of colour and mettall, and not colour on Colour, as *Greene* and *Red*, or *Blew* and *Blacke*, or such like, nor yet Mettall on Mettall, as *White* and *Yellow*, or *Orrenge-tawnie* and *White*, for Colours so borne shew Basterdie, Pesantrie, or dishonour. Now in the Corner which is next to the upper point of the staffe, he shall carry in a faire large square, or Canton, containing a sixt part of the Colours, a plaine red crosse in a white Field (which is the Ensigne of our Kingdome of *England*.) If the Colours doe belong to a *Colonell*, they shall then be all of one entire Colour, or one Mettall, onely the red crosse, or Ensigne of the Kingdome shall be in his due place, as aforesaid. If they belong to a *Colonell-generall*, to the L. *Marshall* of the Field, or any such Superior Officer, then they shall be all of one entire Colour, or Mettall, and the red crosse or Ensigne of the Kingdome, shall be in a very little square or Canton, as in a twelft part of the Field, or lesse if it please them. But if they belong to the *Generall* of the Field, then they shall be of one entire Colour or Mettall, without any red crosse at all, as was before said.

Colonells Colours.

Superior Officers Colors.

Thus much touching the generall Composition and carriage of Colours.

Now for a more particular election and use thereof, you shall understand, that every Gentleman of Coate-Armour (being a private Captaine) ought to carry for his colours, those two principall Colours which are contained in his Coat-Armour, being the Field, and the chiefe charge thereof, which that no Ignorance may be bnsie to finde out, they are evermore contained in the Bandrole, upon which his Crest standeth, being indeed

Where Gentlemen may finde their Colors.

deed a true type or figure of his Colours wreathed together, as the Support of his honor.

Now in as much as Captaines are not all Gentlemen of Coate-Armour, and so take unto themselves (in these dayes) a more particular freedome, affirming that honor is not Buckled to them, but to their vertues. And that vertue consists not in the fame of Auncestors, but in their owne Action, and defences of their Countries, Mistresses, Widdowes, and the Oppressed. And so may suite or elect their Colours, according to their hopes or imaginations. Taking (as it were) their honor from the parties they most reverence, (which is a Paradox easily confuted.) I will here first shew you the nature and signification of Colours. And then some particular offences, in which an indifferent mixture being made, the composition must needes be noble and wholsome.

You shall first then understand, that there be in Militarie honor nine severall faces, or complexions, that is to say, two which be called Mettals, as *Yellow* and *White*, figuring Gold and Silver, and seven, which are called proper Colours, as *Blacke*, *Blew*, *Red*, *Greene*, *Purple*, *Tawnie*, and *Ermine*, figuring seven precious stones, of whose natures here to speake, were tedious and needlesse, and of these, as before I said, mettall may not be carried on mettall, nor colour upon colour.

Now for the significations of these mettalls and colours, you shall understand, that *Yellow* betokeneth *Honor*, or height of spirit, which being never separate from vertue, of all things is most jealous of disgrace, and may not indure the least shadow of Imputation.

*White* signifieth Innocence or puritie of Conscience, Truth, and an upright integritie without blemish.

*Blacke*

*Blacke* signifieth Wisedome and Sobrietie, together with a severe correction of too much Ambition, being mixt with yellow, or too much Beleefe and Levitie, being joyned with White.

*Blew* signifieth Faith, Constancie, or truth in Affection.

*Red* signifieth Iustice, or noble and worthy Anger, in defence of Religion, or the Oppressed.

*Greene* signifieth good Hope, or the accomplishment of holy and honorable Actions.

*Purple* signifieth Fortitude with discretion, or a most true discharge of any Trust reposed.

*Tawnie*, or Tawnie, signifieth Merit, or desert, and a foe to Ingratitude.

*Ermine* (which is onely a rich Fur with curious spots) signifieth Religion, or holinesse, and that all aymes are at divine objects.

Now for these Colours, and their mixtures, are derived many bastard and dishonourable Colors, as *Carnation*, *Orengtawnie*, *Popenjay*, and such like, all which have bastardly significations, as craft, pride, wantonnesse, and such like, of which, who so is desirous to understand, let him looke into *Du Tillet*, and other *French* Authors, and he shall gaine satisfaction. For mine own part, since they appertaine not unto honor, I will here omit them, and to those free spirits that have gaind these noble places, from these considerations leave them to their owne Elections, and Compositions, with these few advertisements following.

First, he that in his Colours shall carry full Coate Armour doth indiscreetly, for he puts that honour to hazard, which he may with more honour keepe in safety, and inticeth his enemie by such ostentation to

dare beyond his owne nature.

He that in his Colours beareth any one blacke ſpot, and no more, if it be round, ſquare, or of any equall proportion, it ſhewes ſome blemiſh in the owner, and that his life is not void of ſome notorious ſcandall.

If the ſpot be of unequal proportion, that is, longer or broader one way then another, it ſignifieth Funeral, or deadly Revenge; for ſuch a ſpot is called an *Hearſe*.

He that carrieth a Word in his Colours without a Deviſe, carrieth a Soule without a Body.

He that carrieth a Deviſe without a Word, carrieth a Body without a Soule.

He that carrieth both Word and Deviſe, carrieth both Soule and Body, yet if the Deviſe carry any humane ſhape, it is a groſſe bodie, and if the Word containe above three or foure words at the moſt (except it be the latter end, or beginning of ſome Verſe) it is an imperfect Soule. But if both Word and Deviſe be compleate, That is, *Empreſa* and not *Emblema*, yet they are much fitter for Maskes, Triumphes, or Pageants, then the Field, or reall Action, for the true mixture of Colours is Deviſe enough for every Foot Souldier.

He that carrieth more Colours then two, except it be ſome ſmall dash for an eſpeciall note, or the Enſigne of ſeverall Kingdomes, carrieth a ſurcharge, and it is eſteemed the Enſigne of Folly.

Now to conclude and knitup this ſleight Diſcourſe, with the true Cement which bindeth all the former duties, faithfully together, every Souldier muſt eſpecially regard *obedience*, a worke which is contained in three Circumſtances, and every Circumſtance adorned with an eſpeciall vertue. The firſt is Reverence from the Inferiour to the Superiour, in which is expreſſed Love.

The

The ſecond, a Readineſſe to take directions, and a willingneſſe to be commanded, which is a performance of duty: and the laſt, in the allowing of his Captaines Opinion, and approving his Iudgement; which is a certaine character of modeſty, wiſedome, and diſcretion. For that Captaine cannot be ſaid to be perfect, that wants vertue worthy of Reverence, Authority fit for commandment; or Experience able to direct and cenſure his Actions. And he that hath theſe, hath that Sufficiencie, that to diſobey, is to dye, as witneſſeth all the beſt of the *Romanes*, who never ſpared any in that capitall and groſſe treſpaſſe of abſurd diſobedience. And to this I muſt alſo adde, that the tyrannie of Captaines in commanding with too great rigor, is as offenſive as the former diſobedience: For as *Montaigne* ſaith, *The Authoritie of them which teach, often hinders thoſe that would learne.* And therefore nothing like manly courteſie doth become a Commander.

THE

# THE GAVALLARIE; OR Trayning of the *Horse-Troopes*.

Difficulties in this Art.

INfinite great (and not without much difficultie) are the Considerations which dependeth on him that taketh upon him to Teach, Command, and Governe a Troope of Horse; For to instruct Man onely (who is a reasonable creature, can understand my Language, and apprehend my directions) though he be never so ignorant or peevish, yet there is much ease in the progresse, and what favour cannot perswade, authoritie and punishment may inforce; But to bring ignorant man and more ignorant horse, wilde man and mad horse, to those rules of Obedience, which may crowne every Motion and Action with comely, orderly, and profitable proceedings; *Hic Labor, Hoc Opus*.

Things considerable in this Art.

To come then to the office or dutie of that Commander, who taketh upon him to Traine or Drill a Troope of Horse; he shall understand, that there be three things referred to his Iudgement.

1. First, Election of Men and Horses.
2. Secondly, Arming.
3. And lastly, the Formes or manner of Trayning.

1. For the Election of Men and Horses, they must bee

1. Election of Men & Horses.

ſutable to the Armes and Weapons (defenſive and offenſive) which they carry, which becauſe they are of diverſe kindes, and diverſe dignities; And in as much as Horſetroopes conſiſt all of one entire Body of Armes, and not of divers Bodies, or divers Armes in one Troope, (as Foote Companies doe) I will firſt give you the names of every ſeverall Troope of Horſe, and after elect Men, Horſe and Armes agreeable with each ſeverall dignitie.

2. Arming of Gentlemē at Armes.

In the old Warres, and before Fire was got to that height of excellence to which it is now arrived, the firſt and principall Troope of Horſe were called Men at Armes, or Gentlemen at Armes, becauſe the body of the whole Troope conſiſted of Noblemen, Knights, and Gentlemen. A Prince (for the moſt part) being ever their Commander, they were armed with defenſive Armes at all peeces, *Cap a Pe*, from head to foote, that is to ſay, with cloſe *Caskes* on their heads, *Gorgets* about their neckes, faire *Breſtplates* of Hargobus proofe, and *Backpeeces* of leſſe proofe for their bodies, *Pouldrons* for their ſhoulders, *Vambraces* for their armes, *Gauntlets* for their hands, *Taces* for the belly, *Cuiſſes* for the knees, and *Greaves* for the legs and feete, and about their waſtes rich *Baſes* of Velvet, Sattin, Silke, or other ſtuffe, and *Girdles* and *Hangers*. For offenſive Armes, they had faire guilt Swords and Daggers, ſtrong *Launces* headed with Steele, a Caſe of ſhort Piſtols, with Priming-box, Flaske, key, and Bullet Bag, a well armed Battelaxe, and a ſtrong payre of Spurres on his heeles, with long neckes and long Rowells. His Horſe ſhould be ſtrong, well ſhaped, of great courage, and throughly mand and ridden, he ſhould (by all meanes) be ſtoned (becauſe a ring hurts them not) of luſtie age, and faire trot-

ting: and of these Horses the *Neopolitan* is the best, the *Greeke* next, then the *Spaniard*, the *English*, the *Almaine* or the *French*. For his furniture, it should be either a Barbe of Steele, or a Caparisoa of Bend-leather, arming from the pole of the neck to the pomell of the Saddle, and so round about his brest: as also from the hinder part of the Saddle over all his buttocks, and downe to the Cambrell: He shall have a Shaffron for his forehead, and for the other part of his head, an headstall and raynes of broad leather (the raynes being lyned with a small chaine of Iron to prevent cutting) and in his mouth a faire Bitt; on his backe a Steele-Saddle, with three Girtes of double Webb, with Stirrops, Stirrop-leathers, and for his Taile a faire Sakar, with rich Tassels, and a strong Twynsell. This was the ordinary Arming of the Gentlemen at Armes for the Field, onely some at their owne discretions would to the former peeces, adde a Placcard to cover the brest-blate, which was an advancement of the proofe, but not an inforcement from Commandment. Now if these Gentlemen were to arme for Triumph before the King or Queene, then the peeces defensive (before shewed) they ought to have (if it were for the Tilt) a *Grand-guard* for the Brest, a *Pus-gaurd* for the left shoulder, and a *Maine-fer* for the left hand. If it were for the Turney, then onely a Buffe for the chinne, and a lockt Gaunlet for the right hand.

Arming for Triumph.

The second Troope of Horse were called *Launciers*, or *Demi-launciers*, they were armed at all peeces from the head to knee, like the Gentlemen at Armes, and their offensive weapons were a Launce, a Case of short Pistols, a Battle-axe, Sword and Dagger, strong Horses, well ridden for the field, armed with a Steele Sad-

Arming of Launciers.

dle,

dle, Headſtall, Raines, Bit, Breſtplate, Crooper, Trappings, Girts, Stirrops, and Leathers.

The third ſort of auncient Horſemen, were called *Light horſe*, and they were armed for defence with Burgenets, or Steele-caps, Gorgets, Curats, or Plate-coats, Gauntlets or Gloves of Male: for offenſive Armes, they had a ſlender chaſing Staffe, a ſingle Piſtoll, and ſometimes a Caſe, a Sword and Dagger. Their Horſes were nimble light Gueldings, faire trotting, and well ridden: the furniture for the Horſe was a Headſtall and Raines, a Bitt, a Morrocco Saddle, Pettrell, Cropper, light Trappings, and other neceſſaries ſutable. The men to be handſome Yeomen or Serving-men, light timbred, and of a comely ſhape, where it skils not much for the taleneſſe or greatneſſe of the body, but for the height of ſpirit, and the goodneſſe of the inclination. In which little *David* (many times) puts downe the greateſt *Goliah*. Arming of Light-horſe.

Thus for your knowledge, not your example, I have ſhewed you the ſeverall Compoſitions and Armings of Horſemen, according to the ancient times, when the bow and the Hargobus had the firſt place, and the Muſket, and other firy weapons lay obſcured. But to come to theſe our preſent times, wherein the uttermoſt ſtrength of the Fire is found out and explaned, and to ſhew you that which you muſt onely imitate and follow,; you ſhall know, that all our Horſe-troopes are reduced to one of theſe three Formes.

The firſt and principall Troop of Horſemen for the generality, are now called *Curiaſſiers* or *Piſtoliers*, and theſe men ought to be of the beſt degree, becauſe the meaneſt in one of theſe Troops, is ever by his place a Gentlemen, and ſo eſteemed. They have for defen- Arming of Curiaſſiers

five Armes, *Gorgets*, *Curats*, *Cutaſes*, which ſome call *Culets*, others the *Guard de Reine*, becauſe it armeth the hinder parts from the waſt to the Saddle-crootch, then *Pouldrons*, *Vambraces*, a left hand *Gauntlet*, *Taces*, *Cuiſſes*, a *Caske*, a *Sword*, *Girdle*, and *Hangers*. For offenſive armes, they ſhall have a caſe of long Piſtols, Firelocks (if it may be) but *Snaphances*, where they are wanting. The Barrels of the Piſtols would be 26. inches long, and the bore of 36. Bullets in the pound, *Flask*, *Priming-box*, *Key*, and *Moulds*; their horſes ſhould bee ſtoned, and of the beſt Races, faire trotting, and well ridden for the Wars, that is to ſay, being able to paſſe a ſtrong and ſwift Cariere, to ſtop cloſe, to retire at pleaſure, and to turne readily on both hands either in large Rings, or in ſtrait, eſpecially, the Turne called *Terra*, *Terra*, the Horſe ſhall have Saddle, Bridle, Bit, Petrell, Crooper, with leathers to faſten his Piſtols, and his neceſſary ſacke of carriage, with other neceſſary things according to the forme of good Horſemanſhip.

Arming of Hargobuſſiers.

The ſecond ſort (of which many Troopes of Horſe are compounded) are called *Hargobuſſiers*, or *Carbines*, theſe men ought to be the beſt of the firſt inferiour degree, that is to ſay, of the beſt Yeoman, or beſt Serving-men, having active and nimble bodies, joyned with good ſpirits and ripe underſtandings; theſe men ſhall have for defenſive Armes, Gorgets, Curats, Cutaſſes, Pouldrons, Vam-braces, and a light head-peece, wideſighted, and the Bever to let downe upon barres of Iron; for offenſive Armes, he ſhall haue an *Hargobus* of three foote, three inches long, and the bore of twenty Bullets in the pound, with Flaske, Priming-boxe, and moulds; or in ſtead of theſe, Cartalages,

which

which will ſerve either for this or any other peece on Horſe-backe; alſo a good Sword, and other accoutrements according to his place. His Horſe ſhall be either a faire ſtoned trotting Horſe, or a luſty ſtrong Guelding well ridden, he ſhall be armed with a Morocco Saddle, Bridle, Bit, Petrell, and crooper, with the reſt before ſhewed neceſſary to his place.

Arming of Dragoons.

The laſt ſort of which our Horſe-troopes are compounded, are called *Dragons*, which are a kinde of foot-men on Horſebacke, and doe now indeed ſucceed the light Horſemen, and are of ſingular uſe in all the actions of Warre, their Armes defenſive are an open head-peece, with cheeks, and a good Buffe coat, with deepe skirts; and for offenſive Armes, they have a faire *Dragon* filted with an Iron worke to be caryed in a Belt of leather, which is buckled over the right ſhoulder, and under the left arme, having a Turnell of Iron with a ring, through which the Peece runnes up and downe; and theſe *Dragons* are ſhort Peeces of 16. inches the Barrell, and full Muſquet bore, with Firelocks or Snaphaunces: alſo a Belt, with a Flaske, Pryming-box, key, and bullet-bag, and a good Sword: the Horſe ſhall be armed with a Saddle, Bridle, Bit, Petrell, crooper, with Straps for his ſack of neceſſaries, and the Horſe himſelf ſhall be either a good luſty Gelding, or a nimble ſtoned Horſe. Theſe *Dragons* in their Marches are allowed to be eleaven in a Ranke or File, becauſe when they ſerve, it is many times on foote, for the maintainance or ſurpriſing of ſtrait wayes, Bridges, or Foords, ſo that when ten men alight to ſerve, the eleventh man holdeth their Horſes: ſo that to every Troope of an hundred, there is an hundred and ten men allowed.

Arming of Captaines.

Now for the Arming of the ſuperiour Officers of theſe Troopes, you ſhall underſtand, that a Captaine of *Curiaſiers* may be armed at all peeces *Cap a Pe*, in ſuch ſort as I ſhewed for the Gentlemen at Armes, only he ſhall have no Launce nor Battle-axe, but onely his Piſtols and Sword, his owne head, his Horſes head, and his Horſes buttockes may be plumed. He may lead his men with a white Truncheon, charged on his right thigh. His place is on the head of his Troope before the Trumpet; he hath the abſolute government of his Troope, both for inſtruction and maintenance: onely he is to receive all ſpeciall Orders from his Collonel; His Collonell from the Serjeant-major of the Field, and the Serjeant-major from the Marſhall.

Arming of Lieutenants.

The Lieutenant may be armed to the knee like the Captaine, and his owne head, and his Horſes plumed; his place is at the Reare, and in Marches he may carry a Truncheon, but of a thicker ſize then that of the Captaines.

Arming of Cornets.

The Cornet ſhall be Armed and Horſt in all points both defenſive and offenſive, like the Lieutenant, onely inſtead of the Truncheon, hee ſhall carry charged on his right thigh his Captaines Cornet, which (being a private Captaine) ſhould bee compounded of colour and mettall impaled, that is, the one halfe colour, the other mettall. The ſubſtance of the Cornet ſhould bee of *Damaske*, and the forme muſt be almoſt ſquare, (only a little longer from the ſtaffe then on the ſtaffe) and fringed about ſutably. The ſtaffe ſhall be ſmall like a foot Enſigne, and not ſo long as an ordinary Launce; it muſt be headed with Steele, and either guilt or ſilvered, with faire Taffels ſutable to the Cornet. If the Cornet belong to a greater Officer, it ſhall then be of

one

one entire colour, of lesse quantitie and full square; And in this Cornet, the Captaine may carry Devise and Word, or els none, at his owne pleasure.

Arming of the Trumpet.

The Trumpet is not bound to any Armes at all, more then his Sword, which in former times was not allowed, but with the point broken: He shall have a faire Trumpet, with cordens sutable to his Captaines colours, and to his Trumpet shall bee made fast a faire Banner, containing his Captaines full Coat-Armeur; he may weare Scarfe and Feather, and all other ordinary accoutrements of a Horseman, and for his Horse it shall be a good Hackney, with Gentleman-like furniture.

Arming of Corporals.

The Corporalls shall be armed at all points, and horst like the maine bodie of the Troope, onely in their right hands they shall carry Truncheons; for their office, is like the Serjeants of Foot-Companies, to ride extravagantly up and down on either side the Troope; and to see them keepe their Rankes and Files, and that all things may bee performed which shall come from the Captaines direction. They are likewise to supply and doe all the duties of Corporalls, and Lamprezadoes of Foote, both upon Scoutes, Watches, and Guards, as also to looke to the provision of all necessary things which appertaine to the Troope, and where their own power cannot reforme, there to informe their superiour Officers. And therefore these officers are to be chosen out of the Troope, as the principall and best understanding men therein.

Captain of Hargobusiers and his officers.

The Captaine of the *Hargobusiers* shall be armed, horst and accoutered, at all points like the Lieutenants Curialliers; the Lieutenants of the Hargobusiers like the cornet of Curialliers; and the cornet of Har-

gobusiers like a private Gentleman of the Troope of Curiassiers.

Captaine of Dragoons or his officers.

The Captaine of Dragons shall bee armed like the Lieutenant of the Hargobusiers, the Lieutenant of *Dragons* like the *Cornet* of Hargobusiers (the cornet and Pistols excepted, for he shall carry the weapons of his owne troope) and the *Guydon* (for these shall not be led with a cornet) of the Dragons shall be armed like a private Gentleman of Hargobusiers. And here is to be noted; that the difference betwixt the Cornet, and the Guidon is much; for the Guidon is the first Coulours that any Commander of horse can let flie in the field; This Guydon is of dammaske fringed, and may be charged either with the Crest of him that is the owner thereof, or with other devise at his pleasure; It is in proportion three foot at the least deepe in the top next the staffe, and upon the staffe, and so extendeth downe narrower and narrower to the bottome, where the end is sharpe, but with a slit devided into two peaks a foote deepe; the whole Guydon is six foote long and should bee carried upon a Lance-staffe. If the Captaine (owner of this Guidon) shall doe a good daies service, or produce from his vertue something worthy advancement, so that he is called to a better command, as to lead Hargobusiers, or Curiassiers, Then the Generall or officer in chiefe, shall with a knife cut away the two peaks, and then it is made a Cornet which is longer one way then another; If (after that) hee doe any thing worthily, whereby he is made by the King, or Supreame, either *Baronet* or *Baron*, then shall his Coronet be made Iust square in forme of a Banner, which none may carry in the field on horseback vnder those degrees; Now if these noble

Difference betwixt the Cornet & Guydon.

Customes be neglected by men out of ambition,

vsurpation, Ignorance or conivance, take to themselves other Liberties, let those great knowledges which have command of Arms reforme it, or else vertue will sit mourning at the Ladder foot, because shee hath not one true Round left to mount by.

Having thus given you a briefe touch of the election of men and horses, and the manner of Arming and appointing them to each severall service, with some other especiall notes, which (as strangers unlookt for) have encountred me by the way, and I hope are not all vnworthy your consideration, I will now proceed to the formes and manner of Training of men on horseback.

3. Formes of Training.

That forme (as I said before) is to bee followed which is soonest and easiest learned and fittest for all manner of service, Therefore supposing you have a Troope of one hundred horse standing in Roule, you shall first draw them out man after man, into as many files as the number will containe, every file consisting of sixe persons, that is to say a leader, two middlemen, a bringer up, a follower betweene the Leader and the middleman to the Reare, and a Follower between the middleman to the Front, and the Bringer up which is the last man in the file and called the Reare, for you must know that a Troope of horse consisteth of Ranks and Files as well as a Company of foote, and having set file unto file close, that is Cuise unto Cuise, or knee unto knee, and made every man to follow his Leader in an even line, you shall then (having left some space betweene the rankes) make the rankes stand even and in one line also, so that looking upon the whole Battraile, you may see them present unto you a iust Iquare, then going to the head you shal find you are

The extent of a File.

fifteen in Ranke, and five in File, which maketh nineteene fix men, to which adde three Corporalls, and the Clark of the Troope, who is the Captains continuall attendant, and there is the full Troope of one hundred men and Horſe. Where by the way underſtand, that as in Foot Companies, ſo in Horſe Troopes, a Ranke may conſiſt of as many men as you pleaſe, according to the number of your Troope. But a File ought never to be aboue ſix deepe, becauſe that number is ſufficient for duty, and more are cumberſome, and not ſo fit to take directions.

The extēt of a Ranke

Deviſion of a troope

This Troope of one hundred, you ſhall devide into three Squadrons, the firſt Squadron ſhall appertain to the Captaine, the ſecond to the Lieutenant, and the third to the Cornet, and under them the eldeſt Corporall ſhall command the Captaines Squadron, the ſecond the Lieutenants, and the youngeſt, the Cornets: And the Cornet himſelfe ſhall ever march vpon the head of his owne Squadron. Theſe ſquadrons ſhall be devided into as many Files as the number will containe, and the principall and beſt underſtanding Gentlemen of the Troope, ſhall be the Leaders, Bringers vp, and Middlemen of every File.

Five things to bee taught.

The Troope being thus formed into Battaile, and devided into Rankes and Files: In Trayning there are five principall things to be taught.

1. First, the manage and government of the Horſe, contained in certaine motions of the hand, foote, and ſometimes of the whole Bodie.

2. Secondly the carriage and vſe of Armes, contained in divers *Poſtures*.

3. Thirdly, *Diſtance*, or orderly proportion in Rankes and Files.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, March and Motion, contained in words and commands of especiall directions. 4.

And lastly, the Soundings, and commands of the Trumpet.

For the mannage and government of the Horse, though it bee supposed that the Horse is ridden and made perfect before he came into the Souldiers hands, yet if the Souldier cannot (after an orderly manner) make the Horse doe what hee hath beene taught, and likewise correct, or helpe him (in due time) when the Horse shall either doe amisse, or not doe with so comely a grace and dexterity as he ought. The motion without all question will be full of disorder and confusion. 1. Mannage of the Horse,

The first word therefore of Command to the Souldier, is Words of Comand.

*Mount your Horse.*

For it is to be supposed, no Horseman is so simple, as not to know how to dresse or apparell his Horse, and therefore for the mounture it is in this manner, The performance.

He shall first in his left hand take the Bridle-raine, laying his thumbe flat on the neerest side of the Raine and his fore-finger, his great-finger and his ring-finger griping the farre side, and the little finger hee shall put between the Raines, and so with the other hand stretching the Raines to an even length, that the Horse may feele he is within restraint, the Horseman turning his left shoulder to the Horses neere shoulder, shall put his left foot into the Stirrop, and then staying his left hand upon the Pomell of the Saddle, he shall bring his right hand to the hinder part of the Saddle, which as soone as he toucheth, he shall immediatly (without heaving

or jumping) raise his body from the ground, and bring it into the Saddle.

The other words of Command, are ——

*Advance forward.*

The Word

This the Souldier shall doe by thrusting both his legs forwrd at an instant, sodainly and strongly, and a little yeelding his body forward, (yet as covert as may be) and when you have advanst enough, by restraining your Bridle hand, gently make the Horse stand still. And this Advancement shall be done either upon foot-pace, upon trot, or upon Gallop, as the Captaine shall command. Then

The performance.

*Retire your Horse.*

The Word

This is to make the Horse retreit or goe backe, which the Souldier shall doe by drawing in his Bridle-hand strait, and observing, that as the Horse yeelderh and goeth backe, so he must also yeeld and make gentle his hand. And when he hath gone back sufficiently, then the Souldier shall jett both his legges forward suddenly, and that will stay any Horse from retying any way further, —— Then

The performance.

*Trot your largering to the right hand.*

The Word

*Trot your largering to the left.*

*Gallop your largering to the right hand.*

*Gallop your largering to the left.*

Any of these the Souldier shall doe by thrusting the Horse forward with his toes upon the Stirrop, or with the helpe of the calves of his legges against the Horses side, or else with the even stroake of his Spurres, (in case of dulnesse,) and the Souldier shall observe in this lesson to take a very large circumferrence, both for the Horses ease, and his owne instruction. And there is no motion more necessary then this, because it is used in

The performance.

every

every Charge, in every Converſion, but chiefely in Wheeling. Then

*Set a ſtraite turne to the right hand.* The Word

*Set a ſtraite turne to the left.*

This (if the Horſe be ready) the Souldier ſhall doe, by drawing up his Bridle-hand ſtrait, and turning it inward to the ſide on which hee would turne, and then clapping the calve of his outward leg hard to the Horſes ſide, and jerting it ſuddenly forward again, and (if there be dulnes) by giving the Spur on the outſide alſo, he ſhal make the Horſe turne *Terra, terra*, in as ſmall a circumference as may be. And this ſerveth for *Counter-marches, Charges*, or any ſodaine Aſſault or Ingagement. The performance. Then

*Paſſe ſidewaies to the right hand.* The Word

*Paſſe ſidewaies to the left.*

*Paſſe ſidewaies to both by diviſion.*

Any of theſe the Souldier muſt doe by a conſtant reſtraint of his Bridle-hand, and (as it were) carrying the forepart of the Horſe to that ſide he would paſſe, as alſo laying his contrary legge, and ſometimes his Spurre to the contrary ſide, & ſo making his hinder parts to go equally with his foreparts. And this leſſon ſerves for the Cloſing and opening of Files. The performance. Laſtly

*Paſſe a Cariere and ſtop cloſe.* The Word

This the Souldier ſhall do by thruſting the horſe violently forward both with his legs and body, and giving liberty to the Bridle. As ſoone as the horſe is ſtarted into his Gallop, he ſhal give him the even ſtroak of his Spurres, once or twice together, and make the Horſe runne to the height of his full ſpeed, then being at the end of the *Cariere* (which will not be above ſixe ſcore or eight ſcore yards) hee ſhall then draw up his Bridle-hand very hard and conſtantly, and laying The performance.

the calves of both his legs gently to the Horſes ſides, make the horſe ſtop cloſe to the ground, with onely a comely *Advancement*. And this ſerveth for all manner of *Charges*, whether it be Horſe againſt Horſe, or horſe againſt Foot.

2. Carriage and uſe of Armes.

When your Souldier can doe theſe things perfectly, he can then doe as much as belongeth to the Mannage and Government of the Horſe: You ſhall then proceed to the ſecond inſtruction, which is the *Carriage* and *Uſe* of *Armes*, contained in divers *Poſtures*.

Now foraſmuch as the principall Weapons on horſebacke, are *Piſtols*, *Petronels*, or *Dragoons*, and that all theſe are with fire-lockes, and thoſe fire-lockes (for the moſt part) *Snap-haunces*, becauſe the other are too curious and too ſoone diſtempered with an ignorant hand. I will therefore under the name of the *Piſtoll* onely, (without any tedious Comment) give you the names of the *Poſtures*, not doubting but every man of Command, will (upon the reading) at the firſt ſight finde out the application.

Poſture of the piſtoll.

You ſhall underſtand then that the *Poſtures* of the Piſtoll-Snaphance, are 24. whereof three are to bee done ſtanding, two Marching, foureteene Charging, and five Diſcharging.

The three *Poſtures* which are to be done ſtanding, are

1. *Prepare for ſervice.*

Which is to gagge the Flaske, and to put Bullets into your mouth — Then

2. *The Scout Poſture.*

3. *The Saluting Poſture.*

The foureteene *Poſtures* which are uſed in Charging, are

1. *Draw up your Cocke.*

2. *Secure*

2. *Secure your Cocke.*
3. *Open your Panne.*
4. *Prime your Panne.*
5. *Close your Panne.*
6. *Shake off your loose Cornes.*
7. *Blow your Panne.*
8. *Turne your Piſtoll about into your left hand.*
9. *Charge with Powder.*
10. *Draw out your Scowring ſticke.*
11. *Ramme in your Powder.*
12. *Charge with Bullet.*
13. *Ramme in your Bullet.*
14. *Put up your Scowring Sticke, and ſtand ready.*

The five *Poſtures* which are to be performed in Diſcharging are

*Draw downe your Hammer.*
*Unlooſe your Cocke.*
*Preſent.*
*Give fire.*
*Diſmount your Piſtoll, and put it up.*

Now as in Foote Companies, ſo in Horſe Troopes: In the time of preſent Service, theſe many *Poſtures* are reduced into theſe three onely;

*Make ready.*
*Preſent.*
*Give fire.*

Poſtures in Skirmiſh.

The firſt is done Standing, or Marching; The ſecond, in the Charge, and the laſt in the face of the Enemie.

Now for as much as time is precious, this labour tedious, and men unwilling to take long paines, it ſhall not be amiſſe (for the ſpeedier perfecting of the men) firſt to labour the Leaders of the Files (which ſhould

The beſt way to Teach,

be

be the moſt ſufficient men of the Troope) in all theſe Leſſons before ſhewed, and then to make every Leader to inſtruct the File he leadeth, which will not onely make the Teachers ſtrive to be excellent for their owne glory ſake, but alſo ſtirre in the other (which are taught) a brave ambition to equall or exceed thoſe that inform them.

3. Diſtance of place.

After they can thus Mannage their Horſes, and handle their Armes in a decent manner; you ſhall then come to the third Leſſon which is *Diſtance of place*, and orderly proportion. A matter neceſſary and dependant upon every Forme of Battaile, and may not be abſent either from Ranke or File.

It is then to be underſtood, that in Horſe-troopes there are but two ſorts of *Diſtances* or *Orders*, either in Rankes or Files: That is, *Cloſe Order*, and *Open Order*. Cloſe order in Fyles, is *Cuiſh* to *Cuiſh*, or knee to knee, and Open order in Files, is ſix foot (which is accounted an Horſe length.) So cloſe Order in Rankes, is to the Horſes Crooper, or without Street; and open Order is ſix foot, above which the Rankes muſt never open.

Of Motiõ. And therefore that the Troope may March orderly, and keepe their Diſtance truely, let the whole Troope in Marching, move all at one inſtant, that is, when the head begins, then the Reare to be ready, ſo ſhall they ſeldome be found to erre diſorderly. Alſo you muſt know, that when the Troope cometh to March in *Battalia*, that then they muſt March at their Cloſe Order in Files, and at Open Order in Rankes. But when they come to doe the evolutions or motions in warre, then they muſt be at their Open-order, both in Files and Rankes. The diſtance betwixt Troope and Troope, ought to be twenty five paces, and betweene Regi-

ment

ment and Regiment fifty paces. And thus much for distance or proportion of place.

The fourth Lesson succeeding for the use of the Horse-troopes, is *March* or *Motion*, both of the horse and man performed in an orderly and comely manner, without neglect of any of the three former Lessons already described; for in all the Motions following, there must be a true Mannage of the Horse, and governement of the mans body, a formall and cunning carriage of the Weapon, and a due observation in keeping the just measure and proportion in distances according to direction. 4. Of Marches.

Now the words of especiall direction for the particular Motions on Horseback in any *Battalia*, are these or the like following. Words of especiall direction.

*Stand right in your Files.*
*Stand right in your Rankes.*

And this is to stand truly man after man, and horse after horse; as also, man against man, and horse against horse.——Then

*Silence.*
*Open your Rankes.*
*Open your Files to the right hand.*
*Open your Files to the left.*
*Open your Files to both hands by division.*

And any of these to any order aforesaid.

*Close your Files to the right hand.*
*Close your Files to the left.*
*Close your Files to both hands by division.*

And these also to any order aforesaid; also in opening the Squadron, you must ever first open the Rankes, which must be done downe-right to the Reare, and then the Files. And in Closing, you must first close the

Files, and then the Rankes, which must ever be done upward towards the Front. Then

*Double your Files to the right hand.*
*Double your Files to the left.*
*Double your Files to both by division.*

And this to any order aforesaid.

*Double your rankes to the right hand.*
*Double your rankes to the left.*
*Double your Rankes to both by division.*

And this to any order aforesaid.

*Middlemen double the Front to the right hand.*
*Middlemen double the Front to the left.*
*Middlemen double the Front to both hands by division.*
*Bringers up, double the front to the right hand.*
*Bringers up, double the front to the left.*
*Bringers up, double the front to both hands by division.*

And these to either order aforesaid.

*To the right hand turne.*
*To the left hand turne.*
*To both hands turne by conversion.*
*To the right hand about turne.*
*To the left as you were.*
*To the left hand about turne.*
*To the right as you were.*

Now to reduce any Motion before shewed, to the same station, in which the Horseman stood before the Command given, you shall use this generall word,

*As you were.*

*Countermarch to right hand.*
*Countermarch to the left.*
*Countermarch to both by Conversion.*
*Wheele to the right hand.*
*Wheele to the left.*
*Wheele to both by Conversion.*

And in this Motion of Countermarching, you must observe, that the Leaders (if it be in a standing Countermarch) doe advance forward full one Horse length before they turne, and then turne to which hand they are commanded, all the Rankes succeſſively following, to make good the Leaders place of turning before they turne, and so to perfect the Countermarch. But if it be to be done upon a greater advancement, then shall either a Corporall, or other higher Officer stand at the place of turning, and the Leaders shall advance up unto him, and there turne to either hand, according to direction, and so succeſſively all the reſt of the Rankes in the Troope, till the Countermarch be made perfect. Observation in countermarching.

So also in the Motion of *Wheeling*, you must observe, if the Troope bee under an hundred, first to double your Front to the one or the other hand, either by the Bringers up, or the Middlemen, before you wheele, and then standing at their close order, to wheele about, or otherwise at pleasure. Observation in wheeling.

Againe, observe when you Wheele to the right hand, to double your Front to the left hand; and when you Wheele to the left hand, to double your Front to the right hand; for so the Leaders of the right and left hand Fyles will keepe their places in that corner to which you Wheele.

Lastly to reduce and bring every man into his first place againe, You shall say,

*Files to the Right (or left) hand open to your Open order. Bringers up (or Middlemen) to your first places as you were.*

Observations. And in this Motion observe, that if the Bringers up did double the Front, then shall the Middlemen being in the Reare first fall into their places, then the follower, and lastly, the Bringer up. And so if the Middlemen did double the Front, then those Middlemen being in the Front, shall in Countermarch fall into their first places, after them their Followers, and last of all the Bringer up.

5. Of the Trumpet. The fift and last Lesson belonging unto the Horse-troope, is to teach the Souldier the Sounds and Commands of the Trumpet, and to make him both understand the Notes and Language of the Trumpet, as also in due time to performe all those duties and Commands, which are required by the Trumpet. And of these Soundings (which wee generally call *Points of Warre*) there are fixe, which are most necessary for the Souldiers knowledge. The first is—

The first point of Warre.

1. *Butte Sella*: or—

Clap on your Saddles.

Which as soone as the Souldier heareth (in the morning, or at other times,) he shall presently make ready his Horse, and his owne person, trusse up his fack of necessaries, and make all things fitting for his Iourney.

The

The second is,

2. *Mounte Cavallo*, or Mount on Horſebacke. The ſecond.

At which Summons, the Souldier ſhall bridle up his Horſe, bring him forth, and mount his backe.

The third is,

3. *Ab a Standarde*, or Goe to your Colours. The third.

Whether it bee *Standard*, *Cornet* or *Guidon*, upon which ſound, the Souldier with thoſe of his Fellowſhip, ſhall trot foorth to the place where the *Cornet* is lodged, and there attend till it be diſlodged. Alſo, this ſound in the Field, and in Service, when men are diſbanded, is a Retreit for the Horſeman, and brings him off being ingaged, for as oft as he heares it, he muſt retire and goe backe to his Colour.

The fourth is,

4. *Tucquet*, or March. The 4th

Which being heard ſimply of it ſelfe without addition, Commands nothing but a Marching after the Leader.

The fift is,

5. *Carga, Carga*, or, An Alarme, Charge, Charge. The fift

Which sounded, every man (like Lightning) flyes upon his enemy, and gives proofe of his valour.

The sixt. The first and last is,

6. *Auquet*, or
The Watch.

Which sounded at night, Commands all that are out of duty to their rest, and sounded in the morning, Commands those to rest that have done duty, and those that have rested, to awake and doe duty. And in these Sounds, you shall make the Souldier so perfect, that as a song he may lanquet or sing them, and know when they are sounded unto him.

Other Soundings there are, as, *Tende Hoe*, for listening, *Call* for Summons, a *Senet* for State, and the like. But they have reference to the greater Officers, and those have no need of my Instructions.

Having thus runne through all those parts which make up a serviceable Souldier on Horseback, I will conclude this Discourse, with these few notes following.

Speciall notes. First, You shall understand, that the Cavallarie, or Horse-Army, have for their chiefe Officers the *Generall* of the Horse, the *Lieutenant-generall* of the Horse, and the *Serjeant-Major* of the Horse, which in some discipline is called the *Commissary-generall*, or *Colonell-generall* of the Horse. And betwixt these three, the whole Army of Horsemen is divided. They have also a *Quarter-master*, and a *Provost-generall*.

The Iustice resteth under the Councell-generall of Warre in the Army.

The *Generals* Regiment hath alwaies the Vanguard, and the reſt alternately by turnes, as he that this day hath the Vangaurd, the next day hath the Reare, and ſo of all the reſt.

The *Colonells* have their Regiments Compounded of three or foure Troopes, and ſeldome above five, or under three; and the *Colonells* Troope ever Marcheth on the left Wing of the Regiment.

The *Captaines* of Horſe receive their directions from the *Colonells*; the *Colonells* from the *Serjeant-Major*, and the *Serjeant-Major* from the Lord *Marſhall*.

Thus much I have thought fit to impart, as an Introduction into theſe Military affaires, leaving to thoſe larger and better enabled Spirits, the unbounded Field of *Diſcourſe*, into which when they ſhall bee pleaſed to enter, no doubt but the ſtudious Obſerver, ſhall receive a much more worthy ſatisfaction.

(*_*)

FINIS.

The Souldiers Advance. 55

The Generals Regiment hath alwaies the Vanguard, and the rest alternately by turnes, as he that this day hath the Vanguard, the next day hath the Reare, and so of all the rest.

The Colonells have their Regiments Compounded of three or foure Troopes, and sixteen above five or under three; and the Colonells Troope ever Marcheth on the left Wing of the Regiment.

The Captaines of Horse receive their directions from the Colonells, the Colonells from the Serjeant-Major, and the Serjeant-Major from the Lord Marshall.

Thus much I have thought fit to impart, as an Introduction into these Military affaires, leaving to those larger and better enabled Spirits, the unbounded Field of Discourse, into which when they shall bee pleased to enter, no doubt but the studious Observer, shall receive a much more worthy satisfaction.

(***)

FINIS.

# THE SOVLDIERS GRAMMAR.

Containing

The High, Neceſſary, and moſt Curious Rules of the Art *Militarie*:

As Firſt,

Whether it be in Great *Motions* in Generall? Or Foot *Motions* Eſpecially.
Or *Motions* of *Horſe*, Generall, or Speciall.
The Ranges of *Foot* or *Horſe*.
The Ranges of *Officers*.
The Severall Imbattailings of *Foot*, and *Horſe*.
The Imbattailing of a *Regiment*.
The Ioyning of many *Regiments*.
Or the forming of Maine *Battailes*, of any extent, or Number; With their Formes, and Figures, in lively Demonſtration, &c.

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By *G. M.* Gent.

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*LONDON*,
Printed by *Iohn Dawſon*. 1643.

# THE SOVLDIERS GRAMMAR.

Containing

The Usefull, Necessary, and most Curious Rules of the Art Military.

As Firſt,

Whether it be in Great Motions in General, or Foot Motions Particularly.

Of Marches of Horſe, General, or Special.

The Ranges of Foot or Horſe.

The Ranges of Officers.

The Several Imbatellings of Foot, and Horſe.

The Imbatelling of a Regiment.

The Joyning of many Regiments.

Or the forming of Many Battailes, of any extent, or Number, With their Formes, and Figures in lively Demonstration, &c.

By G. M. Gent.

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# THE SOVLDIERS GRAMMAR.

## CAP. I.

### *Of Great Motives in Generall.*

HAving in a former short Discourse, or small Booke, Intituled, *The Souldiers Accidence*, (being an Introduction or first Guide into the Art *Military*) shewed all those first Precepts and Rules which necessarily belong to the knowledge of every young Souldier, so farre forth as concernes the Manage and government of his owne particular person, As also those four principal grounds, from whence all the rest of this famous Art taketh its derivation and perfection, that is to say. Motives to the Worke.

First, the Carriage and use of Armes, contained in divers *Postures* or *Stations*, expressing the Forme, Comlinesse and Readinesse of Men in Armes.

Secondly, *Diſtance* or Separation of place, whereby Battailes are formed, changed, and proportioned according to the will and pleasure of the principall Commanders.

Thirdly, March and Motion, which proceeding from certaine peculiar words of Command, and generall

direction, the Souldier applieth himselfe to performe every command in the fulnesse of perfection.

And fourthly, and lastly, the knowledge of the Beatings of the *Drum*, by which the Soldier taketh notice of every command, when the sound of Mans voice is drowned or obscured.

It now seemeth good unto me (and I hope it will yeeld a generall profit to the whole Kingdome) to fixe unto the aforesaid *Accidence* a *Grammar* or Introduction into more higher, necessary, and more subtile and curious Rules of the Art *Military*, whereby the younger Schollers may be enabled to proceed and go forward in the greater and more hidden secrets of the Art, and the elder or better experienced Men of Warre, may either find Solutions for such doubts as shall [illegible] them, Or else matter whereon to work and make their owne, more singular Inventions and Applications, more wholesome for the common use, and more pleasing to their owne Studies and Labours.

The first thing therefore which I hold most necessary to intreat of in this *Grammar* is of *Great Motions in General*, Because according to the Opinion of the Ancients, *These Military motions are the Life of an Army, and onely give meanes of Victory, and without which all preparation of Forces are vaine, and availeth nothing in the Field, nor to the end for which they were Levied.* Since then Motion is of this inestimable reputation, the labour cannot be misimployed, which bringeth any lustre or explanation unto the same.

Of the *Smaller Motions*, I have spoken somewhat already in the *Accidence*; As of *Fileing*, *Ranking*, *Returning to the first Posture*, *Countermarching*, *Doubling*, and such like, so farre forth as they appertaine to every

single

ſingle perſon, or to the parts and members of a private Company, which wee call *Squadrons* or *Camerados*. But now I am to intreat of the *Greater Motions*, which belong to *Regiments*, *Battalias*, and the whole Body of an *Army*: Neither in the diſcourſe of theſe things are you to expect much alteration of words, or ſence, but onely the application of them unto the greater and more infinite Bodies, from whence they take the denomination of the *Greater Motions*.

Motions uſed in the old wordes.

The *Grecians* (as *Elian* and his Schollers) doe reckon up nineteene ſeverall *Great Motions*, to which they give eſpeciall Names and Titles.

The firſt they call *Cliſis*, which is a turning to either hand. 1.

The Second, *Metabole*, which we call turning about. 2.

The Third, *Periſpaſmos*, which wee call Wheeling about. 3.

The Fourth, *Epiſtrophe*, which we call a Wheeling either to the one, or the other hand, but not entire, or about. 4.

The Fifth, *Anaſtrophe*, which we call a Returning of the Wheele unto the Firſt Poſture or ſtation, where it ſtood before it was moved, or Wheeled to either hand. 5.

The Sixth, *Ecperiſpaſmos*, which we call a treble, or a threefold Wheeling, carrying the *Battalia* three parts about, but not wholly and entire. 6.

The Seventh, *Plagiophalanx*, or the broad Fronted *Phalange*, which wee call the Broad Fronted *Battalia*, which hath the Length much exceeding the Depth. 7.

The eigth, *Orthioplalanx*, which we call the deepe *Battalia*, or *Herſe Battaile*, which is a Battaile drawne out in Wing, and having the Depth much exceeding the Length. 8.

9. The Ninth, *Phalange Laxe*, which we call an Uneven-Fronted *Battalia*, because one of the Wings (which is thought fittest) is ever drawne forth before the other, and as a *Forlorne* beginneth the Fight against the Enemy, till opportunity serve that the whole Battell may joyne with greater advantage and assurance.

10. The tenth, *Parembole*, which we call *Insertion*, being a Drawing up the Soldiers before, then taking off the Hindermost, we ranke them within the distances of the First.

11. The Eleventh, *Protraxis*, which we call Fore-fronting, as when we place either the Light-Armed, or other Loose shot before the Front of the Battell, and make them Fore-standers, or beginners of the Skirmish.

12. The Twelfth, *Epitaxis*, which we call an After placing or Attending on the Reare, so that if the Enemy shall Charge behinde, yet are the Light-Armed in readinesse, and prepared to give their Vollies, being placed so behind the Reare (as the other before the Front) for a singular help and annoyance.

13. The Thirteenth, *Prosthesis*, which we call a joyning of Bodies together, by adding to either of the Flankes, or to both entirely, any new supply of Men, either from the Reare of the same *Battalia*, or otherwise, from any other removed Body or Regiment, whereby the Front of the Battell is increased.

14. The Fourteenth, *Entaxis*, which we call Infition, or Inserting; as when we draw the Light-Armed, or loose unguarded Shot, within the spaces of the Files and Ranks of the Armed *Battalia*, so as they may bee free from danger, and yet notwithstanding, ever ready to deliver their Vollies in the face of the Enemies, be they

Foot

Foot or Horſe, as they ſhall give their approaches.

The Fifteenth, *Hypotaxis*, which wee call Double Winging, as when we draw the Light-Armed, or looſe Shot, onely within the Armed Wings of the *Battalia*, and not into the Entire Body, and placing them in ſuch an Embowed forme, that the whole Forme or Figure thereof may reſemble a threefold Gate or Doore. 15.

The Sixteenth, we call an *Induction*, or a *Right Induction*, as when one Body, or *Battalia* of one and the ſame kind, in forme and proportion, followeth one another, and ſo the March or Motion ſtretcheth out it ſelfe into the manner or forme of a Wing, having the Depth much exceeding the Length; And this kind of Battaile or *Right induction*, may conſiſt either of a Single Body, as when but one Enemy is feared, or of a Double Body, as when two are expected, or of a Treble, when three are on foot, or of a Quadruple, when the Enemy purpoſeth to give on all ſides. 16

The Seventeenth, *Paragoge*, which we call *Deduction*, is when a *Battalia* moveth in a Wing, not by File, but by Ranke, having the File-leaders on the Right-hand, which is called a Right *Deduction*, or on the Left hand, which is called a Left-hand *Deduction*; And this Body or *Battalia* alſo marcheth (as the former) either in a Single, Double, Treble, or Quadruple Diviſion, according to the feare they apprehend of the Enemy, and the advantage of the place and ground upon which they march and move. 17

The Eighteenth, *Amphiſtomus*, which wee call the Two Fronted Battell, and looketh upon the Enemy two ſeverall waies, that is to ſay, by an even and juſt Diviſion, in the midſt of an equall converſion of the two parts. The middle-men or Halfe-file men are turned 18

ned back to back, and those in the front and reare make two equall Fronts, and bravely advance against the Enemy, and this kind of Motion is excellent against Horse.

19. The Nineteenth, *Antistomus*, which we also call a Two Fronted Battaile, and differeth onely from the former but in this, that as the Two Fronted Battaile *Amphistomus* is Fronted by the Front and the Reare, so this Two fronted Battaile *Antistomus*, is Fronted by the two Flankes, the Right Flanke, and the Left, and the Motion hath the like use and perfection which the Former hath, being generally applyed for the Encounter of Horse.

Divers other Motions.

Divers other particular Motions they have, both for *Armies* and *Battalias*, as that which they call *Diphalange Peristomus*, *Diphalange Homoiostomus*, *Diphalange Heterostomus*, the *Rhombe*, the *Heteromekes*, the *Epicampios Emprosthia*, the *Cyrte*, the *Tetragonall*, *Plasium*, and divers others, of which I shall have occasion to write hereafter: For this present, and for the generality of Motion, these already shewed and expounded are sufficient, Of all which, you shall in the ensuing Chapters (as particulars shall arise) receive both full Demonstrations and Examples, whereby the dullest understanding shall be enabled to conceive, and carry away those Mysteries of Art and Science, which hitherto have layne hidden and obscured, Nor have I any intention in this Worke, so to tye and conforme my selfe to the Ancients, either *Grecians* or *Romanes*, that thereby (knitting my selfe to their Words and Phrases) I might bring a cloud of darkenesse over my labours, which I have onely dedicated to truth and plainenesse: but I doe freely intend to set downe every thing, in

The Authors plainnesse.

those

thoſe plaine, moderne, and uſuall formes of Direction, as may be availeable for the ſimpleſt capacity, and profitable for all thoſe that have bound themſelves prentiſes to this Noble Art, and glorious Advancement.

## Chap. 2.

### *Of the Particular Motions belonging to the Foote onely.*

ALL manner of Marches and Motions whatſoever, belonging to a Foote Company (as I have touched before in my *Accidence*) muſt of neceſſity, be either in Diſtance, or Forme; and either of theſe muſt be, either in Files or Rankes, ſeverally, and of themſelves, or elſe joyntly, both together. In what Motions conſiſt.

Of Fyles and Rankes, what they are, what their extents ought to be, what effects, vertues, and uſes are wrought by them, I have ſufficiently ſhewed in my *Accidence*: Onely, becauſe there is a little difference betwixt us and the Ancients, and betwixt the Schollers of theſe Moderne times, and the Schollers of the Elder World, I will as neere as I can reconcile them, or at leaſt, bring them to ſhake hands, and agree together. Of Diſtances.

The firſt Receivers of Militarie Diſcipline (and thoſe which are at this day their Schollers, and profeſt Imitators) would have a File to conſiſt of ſixteene Men in depth, ſucceſſively one after another. Others

would have it to consist of Eight, And others (which are our latest and best approved) would have them consist of Ten.

The Ancient and the Moderne Authors reconciled.

The reason why the first would have it consist of sixteene, is becaule it is an even and proportionable number, which may be doubled to the last man; as from sixteen to eight, from eight to foure, from foure to two, from two to one; and so backe againe reduced to the first forme or Station. This I confesse beares a faire shew of much probability, and was doubtlesse in the first Age, of singular use and benefit, both for the forming and proportioning of Battailes; as also for the readinesse of Marching, and the mixing or joyning of many Grosses, or great Bodies in one Square, Round, or Triangular fashion. But it is to be understood, that in these former dayes, there was no use or knowledge of Shot, because the invention of Fire lay then unknowne; their Darts, Slings, Crosse-bowes, Long-bowes, and the like, which passed under the Light-armed, held then no method or prescript forme in giving their Volleyes, but delivered them one over anothers head, without danger: so that the deeper the File was, the greater the Volley was, and the Enemie the more endangered; besides the drawing and nocking of the Arrow, the Lading of the Sling, the bending of the Crosse-bow, and the charging of the Dart, are Motions so sodaine, so quicke, and so secure, that there is no necessitie of alteration of place, for in as much as not any of these vollies are delivered upon the Levill, but upon necessitie on the Mounture, therefore the forestanders, or Leaders of Files, and their followers are not endangered by the Reare: so that in this case, the deeper the File is, the more hands are brought to fight,

fight, and the victory the ſooner obtained.

But with us now in theſe moderne and latter times, wherein the Invention of Shot and Powder is found out, and the danger, Sodainneſſe, and Violence of the Fire is known: inſomuch that it is ever delivered in Levell, ſeldome or never at Randome: (for that is uſeleſſe and to no conſtant purpoſe.) In this caſe there is great reſpect to be had to the alteration and change of place, for (as I have ſaid before) to deliver Shot one behinde another (and that alſo in Levell) is for the hindmoſt to kill the formoſt, if they Shoote in Levell (as they ought) or otherwiſe Shooting at Randome, to ſpend their Bullets to no purpoſe, and leave the enemy unavoyded; Therefore in this true and certaine Diſcipline, Fire is onely to be given in the Front, and ſo by ſucceſſion of Rankes, one Volley after another every hand is in his due time and place brought to Fight, and the Volley hath no intermiſſion or reſpite.

Now it is to be conſidered in what ſpace of time a man may Charge and Diſcharge his Peece moving from the Front to the Reare, and ſo aſcending up to the Front againe; and it is found by the experience of all well Iudging Souldiers, that the depth of ten men is the abſolute beſt Number, For the firſt man Diſcharging in the Front, in the ſpace that nine more ſhall come and doe the like: The firſt ſhall make his place good againe, and ſo continue the Volley *ad infinitum.* Now there are ſome which ſtrongly hold opinion, that Eight in depth of File ſhall doe as much as ten, and with as little difficulty make ready and preſent; which no queſtion, may be poſſible, in expert, old, and ready Souldiers, and ſo a competent and ſufficient File; But

in raw, Ignorant, and halfe exercised men it cannot be so, neither can it be hoped that duty shall so suddainely be performed. And if there be losse of duty in one man, there will be losse of duty in more, and so the Volly will be weakned and the *Battalia* put in danger; To adde a man and make the File nine, is no good Extent, because that odde Number comming to be doubled, there will be a weakenesse either in the Front, or in the Reare, And that weakenesse may overthrow the whole *Battalia*; So that for a conclusion of this point, I cannot but disallow Sixteene in File, as being too great a number, in which no lesse then sixe men are lost in every File so oft as they shall Sallie up or make their approaches, eight I feare is two men too little, the Skill & Dexterity of the Souldiers being doubtfull; and Nine, for the odds may not be admitted. So that it resteth, that ten men in File is the old, certaine and allowable Number. I do not deny but that in exercising of the Souldiers, the number Eight is very allowable, & will bring them to a great quickenesse and readinesse, but when they shall be brought to fight, and mixt with other Regiments; Then you are to observe the generall forme of the Armie, and what Extent of File the whole Armie marcheth in, the same number and proportion you shall keepe in your private Companie, which questionlesse at this day is the number Ten, and no other: both for the fitnesse of the Number in discharging Dutie, as also in that by the Number Ten, every hundred men make a perfect square, and so are the sooneſt and with the least trouble drawne into any forme of Battaile that the principall Commander can desire.

The ground of all *Motions.*

Thus I have shewed you the true Extent of File, and the impendiments which hang upon the alteration of Opini-

Opinions, wherein you are to understand that in all Military Motions there must be ever a certaine and infallible ground, whereon to build the greater workes; for where every thing is uncertaine, there all things must needes be confused. Now in the Art of War, Rankes are uncertaine, and doe consist of Numbers according to pleasure: Companies are imperfect, occasioned by imployment, Sickneſſe, Death, or other Diſasters: Regiments are more or leſſe, according to the goodneſſe, or badneſſe of the Officers, onely the File is certaine and without alteration, So that from that Ground, every good and great Commander (upon the first view) can tell how to ſhape and proportion any Battaile whatſoever.

The drawing of groſſes into Order.

This being then the concluding *Maxime* touching the true Extent, and Quantitie of a File, which is the Ground or Foundation whereupon all great Battailes are Built. We will now proceed to the ſeverall Motions belonging to the Foot Companies, of which the first and Principall, is the drawing of Rude, and Indigeſted Groſſes, into a faire, orderly, and well proportioned Body; and this muſt not in any wiſe be done by Ranking, and Drawing forth of Rankes, for that is rude, and unſouldier-like, becauſe Rankes have no certainety, nor hold any conſtant Number: So that no man taking a rude heape of confuſed men (which number he knoweth not) can tell how many Rankes they will containe, and keepe the Files certaine: therefore to put theſe men in Order, it muſt be done by Filing, and not Ranking; every File of one and the ſame Weapon, being drawne out File after File, and then joyned and formed into one groſſe Body, according to the pleaſure of the Commander. And in this drawing up of Bodies,

is to be considered the composition or parts, whereof every File must consist, that is to say, the principall and first man of every File, is called the Leader, or Captaine of the File he leadeth, then followeth him three of inferiour degree, the first man is called the middle man to the Reare, or a leader of halfe files to the Reare, the sixth man is called the middle-man to the *Front*, or Leader of the halfe File to the *Front*; then after them, three other inferiour followers, and lastly, the Reare, or Bringer up: So that every File consisteth of foure men of eminence and desert, as the Leader, the Bringer up, the Middle-man to the Front, and the Middle-man to the Reare, and six inferiour followers or attendants, as by this example you shall see more plainely.

Of single Files.

*Single Files.*

The Leader. o
i
i
i
Middle Man to the Reare. o
Middle Man to the Front. o
i
i
i
Bringer up. o

o
i
i
i
o
o
i
i
i
o

o
i
i
i
o

*Files in a Body.*

Front.

o o o o o o
i i i i i i
i i i i i i
i i i i i i
o o o o o o
o o o o o o
i i i i i i
i i i i i i
i i i i i i
o o o o o o

Reare.

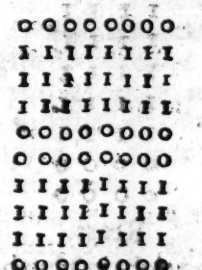
The

The next Motion after the drawing up of confuſed Numbers into an uniforme, is the cloſing and opening of Fyles or Rankes, or both Fyles and Rankes at one inſtant; And in this Motion, is to be obſerved, true Diſtance, or ſeparation of Place, according to the will of the Commander, becauſe it is a Motion that onely conſiſteth in diſtance. Of cloſing and Opening.

The next, is a Motion in Forme, and that alſo conſiſteth of Fyles or Rankes ſeverally, or of both Fyles and Rankes joyntly, in one inſtant; And this is doubling of Fyles, or Rankes: If doubling of Fyles; it is according to this example.

*Fyles Vndoubled.*

Front.

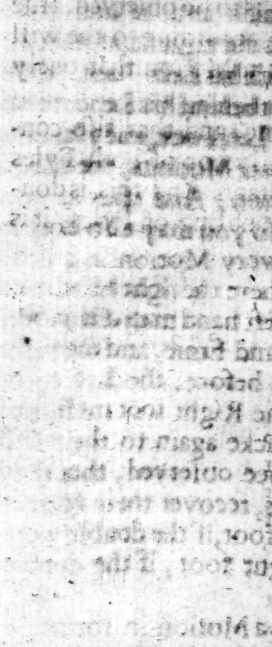


Reare.

Fyles

*Files doubled to the Right Hand.*

Front.



Reare.

The manner of performing the *Motion*.

Theſe Files being eight in Number, are doubled to the right hand, the outermoſt or corner Man of the right hand ſtanding ſtill, & making good both his own place, and all the reſt of his File, and the next Man on his Left Hand paſſing behind him, and ſo ſucceſſively the whole ſecond File paſſing (as the firſt) behind the firſt Fyle, the fourth Fyle, behind the third file, the ſixth behind the fifth, and the eighth behind the ſeventh; and ſo they

ſtand

ſtand doubled, as in the Example before ſhewed, where eight Files are brought into foure, and the depth of ten brought into the depth of twenty. And in this doubling is to be obſerved, by thoſe which remove and paſſe behind the other, that if it be to the right hand, then he is firſt to come about round with his Left Foot, then ſtep forward with his right Foot behind his Leader (as muſt be, and then bring on his Left Foot, and place his Body even; ſo that by theſe three Motions, the motion ſhall bee performed in perfection: And thus as you double Files to the right hand, ſo you may alſo double them to the left hand, uſing every Motion in a contrary manner, that is to ſay, where the right hand man did before ſtand firme, and the left hand man did remove; now the left hand man muſt ſtand firme, and the right hand man muſt remove; and as before, the Left foote did firſt come about, ſo now the Right foot muſt, and when they ſhall be reduced backe againe to their firſt Place or Station, then it is to bee obſerved, that they muſt in three Steps or Motions, recover their former places, removing firſt the Left foot, if the double were to the Right hand, and the Right foot, if the double were made to the left hand.

The next Motion, being alſo a Motion in forme, is the advancing of Files, which is alſo a doubling, though after another manner: For in this advancing of Files (if it be to the Right hand) then the Right hand File ſtandeth ſtill, and the Leader of the next file unto it, doth advance before the Right hand file, and his whole file following him in true order and diſtance, they all advance, till the Bringer up, or Reare Man, ſtand juſt before the Leader of the right hand file, which ſtandeth Advancing of Files.

still, and moveth onto, then the fourth file advanceth before the third, the sixth before the fifth, and the eight before the seventh, and so forth, till every other file have advanced in the whole *Battalia*: and in like manner, if the Advancement be made to the Left hand, then those which stood still when the Advancement was to the Right hand shall move, and they which did move shall now stand still, as by these Examples, doth more plainly appeare.

*Files Unadvanced.*

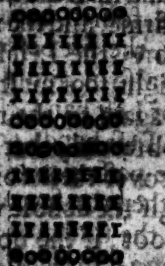
*The Front.*

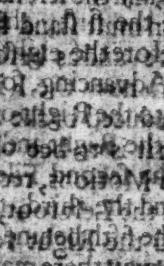
| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Files Advanced.*

*Front.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





*Reare.*

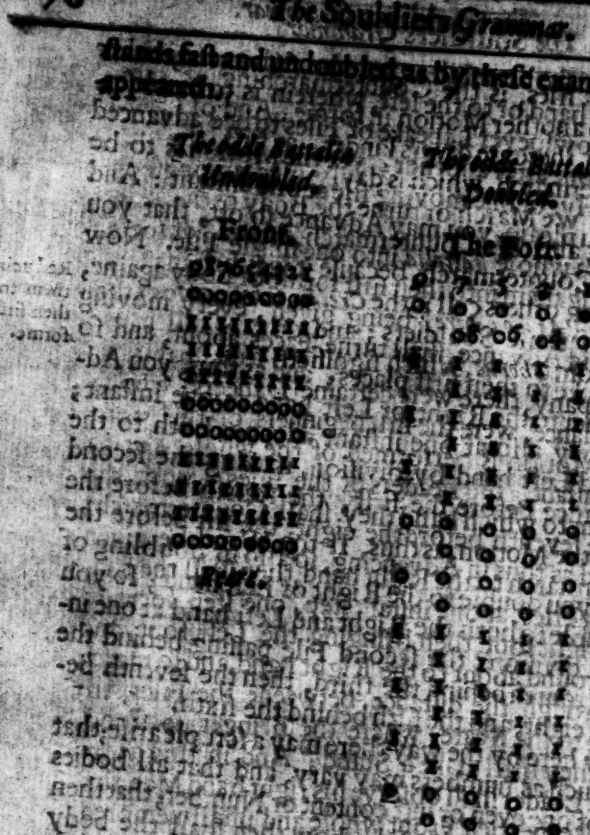
Thus

Thus you see how Files are to be Advanced, either to the right hand or to the left, wherein is to be observed; that howsoever I speake of Files to bee advanced distinctly, one after another, yet the Motion is to be done entirely, of one moving file at one instant: And thus, if you please, you may Advance so oft, that you may bring a whole *Battalia* into one single File. Now for reducing them into their first forme or body againe, the word (*As you were*) being given, every moving File that did Advance, shall turne Faces about, and so March backe to their first places, and as thus, you Advance either to the Right or Left hand at one instant; So you may also at one instant advance both to the Right and Left hand by division, making the second File advance before the first, the fourth before the third, the seventh before the eight, the fift before the sixt: And as thus in Advancing, so also in doubling of Files, as you double to the Right or Left hand; so you may double to both the Right and Left hand at one instant by division, the second File passing behind the first, the fourth behind the third, then the seventh behind the eight, and the fifth behind the sixth.

Reducing them to their first forme.

Now here by the way there may a scruple arise, that for as much as numbers may vary, and that all bodies hold not one even or just content or Number, that then in case there be an odde File, how then shall the body be doubled? To this I answer, that if you happen to have an odde File, then look on which hand you double unto, then the outmost File to the contrary hand shall stand and keep his place firme without doubling at all, as if you double to the Right hand, then the Left hand File stands fast and undoubled, or if you double to the Left hand, then the Right hand File

ſtands faſt and undoubted as by theſe examples plainly appeareth:




Thus you ſee how the odde File ſtandeth, and is ſtill preſerved in every Motion, being ſtill kept in its order, both by the Leader and the Side-man; and whenſoever the Body is reduced into its firſt Forme or Station, then is it full and perfit, as any other File whatſoever.

The next neceſſary Motion unto the doublings, and advan-

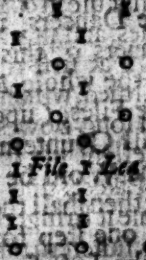
advancing of files, is the Countermarching of files, which is also another Motion in forme; And of Countermarching, there are divers kindes; as first, the ordinary Countermarch, which is dayly used amongst us, whensoever we March or turne the Body of the *Battalia* to or fro; and this Countermarch, is called of some, the *Persian* Countermarch, because it was first in use amongst them; others call it the *Cretan*, as taken from the Imitation of those Souldiers; and others, call it the *Chorean*, from *Chorus*, which signifieth a company, of which company, there were certaine Dancers, who in a Warlike dance, were the first beginners of this Motion; This Motion is performed of the whole *Battalia* all at one instant; the Leaders of the Files, (upon the word given, to which hand they shall Countermarch) beginning the Motion, as thus, If the Word be given to Countermarch to the Right hand, then shall the Leaders of the Files, at one instant step, one step forward with the Right foot, then bringing the Left foot, and the Body round about to the Right hand, and so march downe through the distance betweene the Files, till they come to the Reare, where the Bringer up stood, and there they shall make a Stand; And in this Motion, every Leader shall observe his right hand Man, that they may keepe their Front whole and undismembred, because the least disorder in this Motion, is the overthrow and disgrace of the whole Body; and as these Leaders begin and conduct in this orderly manner; so shall all the rest of every File, observing true place and distance, follow with as great care and severity, every Man observing his leader and his right hand Man, and that by no means they offer to turne, till they have made good the first place where the File-leaders did

Of Countermarching.

turne, and so keeping their Rankes even and just, the Motion will be exceeding comely, as by this Example appeareth.

*A Battalia in Countermarch to the Right-hand.*

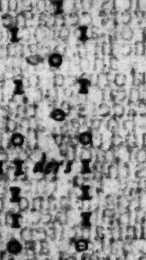
The Front.



The Reare.

*The Battalia after the Countermarch.*

The Reare.



The Front.

Now as they doe thus Countermarch to the Reare, so they may if the Commander please, countermarch backe to the Front againe without intermission, and so as oft and as farre as the Commander pleaseth. Now in this Countermarch, It would be observed, that the Files should ever be well opened, as at the open Order of six foot at the least, as for the Rankes they may be either at *Order*, or *close Order*, unlesse they consist of Shot, and then they may not march straighter then the Order of three foot, because otherwise it will incumber them and take from them the use of their weapons:

pons; and as thus the Countermarch is made to the right or left hand intirely, so it may be made both to the right and left hand by division, as hath beene shewed before in other motions. And this Countermarch is of singular use, for it chargeth the Enemy standing, it chargeth him Marching, and it chargeth him retyring, besides it bringeth every hand to fight, and suffereth none to looſe duty.

The next Countermarch is that which is called the *Lacedemonian* Countermarch, as being first received from their example, and it is of singular use in charging of the enemie, in making of approches, and in gaining of ground of advantage; and though at first the Ancients found it out for their light Armed, which were their slings, darts, crosse-bowes, and long-bowes. Yet now with us it is found of most excellent use for our Shot, and not unnecessary for the Pikes, and other short Weapons for execution, because it bringeth forward every hand in the Charge, and suffereth none to looſe duty, neither do they at any time stand or slack in their Charge, but still advance and goe forward, till they have attained the end of their purpose. The Lacedemonian Countermarch.

The manner of this Nation is thus, the first ranke or leaders of the Files of Shot, doe present and give fire, then stand; and the second Ranke passing either to the right or left hand (according to commandement) advance before the first Ranke, covering them both in order and distance, then the third Ranke advanceth and covereth the second; the fourth, the third; and so forth in an orderly charge, till the Bringer up, or Reare bee brought and made the Front; and so as occasion shall serve to continue still, till the end of Commandement. Now for the Pikes or short Weapons, they shall not

need

need to advance one Ranke before another, but shall keepe their constant Match (with their Pikes advanced, ported, or shouldered) even still with the first Ranke of Shot, till they come to encounter and charge the Enemy, and then at pleasure, and as occasion shall serve, they may cover one another, and bring every several hand to the push, till the last be first, and the first last, as by this Example doth plainely appeare.

*The Battalia before the Countermarch.*

| | The Front. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | oooooooooo | 1 |
| 2 | ssppppssss | 2 |
| 3 | ssppppssss | 3 |
| 4 | ssppppssss | 4 |
| 5 | oooooooooo | 5 |
| 6 | oooooooooo | 6 |
| 7 | ssppppssss | 7 |
| 8 | ssppppssss | 8 |
| 9 | ssppppssss | 9 |
| 10 | ooppppoooo | 10 |
| | The Reare. | |

*The Countermarch performed.*

| | The Reare. | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | oooooooooo | 10 |
| 9 | ssppppssss | 9 |
| 8 | ssppppssss | 8 |
| 7 | ssppppssss | 7 |
| 6 | oooooooooo | 6 |
| 5 | oooooooooo | 5 |
| 4 | ssppppssss | 4 |
| 3 | ssppppssss | 3 |
| 2 | ssppppssss | 2 |
| 1 | oooooooooo | 1 |
| | The Front. | |

There be others which would have this Lacedemonian Countermarch in an other manner, which is for the first Ranke to Face to the Reare, then the second Ranke, and so all the rest of the Body, to march up and turne behinde their Leaders; but they are mistaken, and conceive not rightly of the Author from whence they take their Instruction: for this motion rather looseth

then

then gaineth ground, and seemeth rather to retire, then charge; But I leave the reconcilement of the doubt to those of better judgement.

The next Motion is called the Macedonian Countermarch, but from what ground, it is not yet discussed. As for the manner of the Motion, it is in this wise; The File-leaders all turne about their Faces, and all the rest with the Bringers up, goe against them, on the right or left hand, and passing on to the ground before the Front of the *Battalia*, place themselves in order one after another, according as the File-leaders have turned their Faces, making a shew unto the Enemy as if they were retyring, or running away; which inticing the enemy to pursue, is of most singular use to make him leave and forsake any place or ground of advantage. Others take this Motion to be the Macedonian Countermarch, when the File-leader turneth about his face, and the rest passing by him on the right or left Hand, place themselves orderly, one behind another. And here is to bee noted, that all these Countermarches already spoken of, may as well be done by Rankes, as by Files, and both to the right or left hand entirely, or to both by division, or both by Conversion; as in the former Examples. The Macedonian Countermarch.

The next Motion, is the doubling of Rankes, either to the right or left hand intirely, as when the second ranke marcheth into the first, the fourth into the third, the sixth into the fifth, and the eight into the seventh, and this Motion must be done very orderly, beginning with the left foot, and at three steps making perfect the doubling; then when they are to be reduced to their first Forme againe, to observe that if they doubled to the right Hand, then they must turne on the left hand, Doubling of Rankes.

to come to their first places againe, and so contrary to the other, as occasion shall serve; or this Motion may be done to both hands by Devision, or to both hands by Conversion, and to either *Open Order*, *Order*, or *Close Order*: according to these examples.

*Rankes undoubled.*

The Front.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | oooooooo | 1 |
| 2 | IIIIIIII | 2 |
| 3 | IIIIIIII | 3 |
| 4 | oooooooo | 4 |
| 5 | oooooooo | 5 |
| 6 | IIIIIIII | 6 |
| 7 | IIIIIIII | 7 |
| 8 | oooooooo | 8 |

The Reare.

*Rankes Doubled.*

The Front.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | oIoIoIoIoIoIoIoI | 1 | 2 | |
| 3 | 4 | IoIoIoIoIoIoIoIo | 3 | 4 | |
| 5 | 6 | oIoIoIoIoIoIoIoI | 5 | 6 | |
| 7 | 8 | IoIoIoIoIoIoIoIo | 7 | 8 | |

The Reare.

Thus you see Rankes doubled and undoubled, now there is another manner of doubling of Rankes, and that is by the middle men, or halfe Files, when they Advancing, and leading up their halfe Files, brings the fift Ranke on which hand they are commanded (being Middlemen to the Front) into the first Ranke, the fixt into the second, the seventh into the third, and the eight into the fourth, which are Middlemen unto the Reare: as you may see in this example.

Halfe

*Halfe Files undoubled.*

The Front.

1 oooo oooo 1
2 IIIIIIII 2
3 IIIIIIII 3
4 oooo oooo 4 halfe Files to the Reare.
5 oooo oooo 5 halfe Files to the Front.
6 IIIIIIII 6
7 IIIIIIII 7
8 oooooooo 8

The Reare.

*Halfe Files doubled.*

The Front.

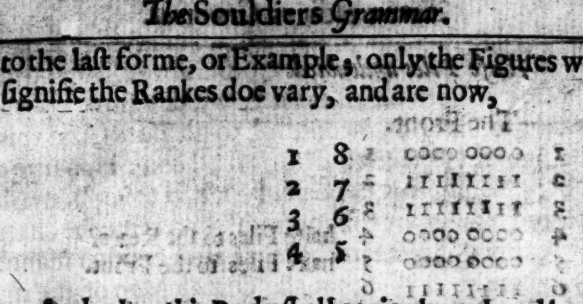
1 5 oooooooooooooooo 1 5
2 6 IIIIIIIIIIIIIIII 2 6
3 7 IIIIIIIIIIIIIIII 3 7
4 8 oooooooooooooooo 4 8

The Reare.

Now to reduce, or bring these into their first place or forme, the halfe Files which did ascend, shall turne their Faces about, and following the Reare, or Bringers up, every man shall descend, and come into his first place, as he was before. Half Files as they were.

There is also another maner of Doubling of Ranks, and that is, when the Reare, or Bringer up, which is the last Ranke, advanceth into the first, then the seventh Ranke following them, commeth into the second, the sixth into the third, and the fifth (which are Middlemen to the Front) into the fourth (which are Middlemen to the Reare,) and so the *Battalia* standeth like un- Bringers up, Doubling.

to the laſt forme, or Example; only the Figures which ſignifie the Rankes doe vary, and are now,




Bringers up: As they were,

And when this Body ſhall againe be reduced into his firſt place, then ſhall the Bringers up, or Reare, with their halfe Files, turne their Faces about, and the ranke 5 ſhall fall behinde the ranke 4 the ranke 6 behinde 5 the ranke 7 behind 6 and the ranke 8 (being the Reare, or Bringers up) behind the Ranke 7 and ſo every Man is in his firſt place againe.

Of Wheeling.

The next motion unto theſe, is *Wheeling*, or Turning the whole Body of the *Battalia*, to one, or the other Hand, or entirely round about; or otherwiſe, by deviſion, to wheele it to both hands at once, either in part, or elſe round about; the generall manner of the Motion is thus; Firſt, cloſe your Files to the right hand, and your rankes to the Swords point, then make the Corner file Leader to the right hand ſtand faſt, and then all the whole Body of the *Battalia* to move or wheele about him, as about a Center, either halfe about, or three parts about, or elſe wholly and fully round about. Now to reduce it to the firſt Poſture or Station, you ſhall command every Man to turne his Face to the Left hand, then wheele the Body backe againe, till it come to its firſt place, and then open the Rankes downeward, and the Files either to one, or the other Hand at pleaſure. As thus you Wheele the whole Body to the one, or to

the other Hand, or entirely round about, ſo you may wheele it to both hands at once, by deviſion, either in part, or round about, according to pleaſure; And this is of ſingular vſe, when the horſe ſhall come to charge the Foote; For by this Wheele, you ſhall cover your Shot ſafe, and leave your Piks outmoſt, to receive the charge: Now this Wheele is to be made after another manner; for where before, either the corner Man of the right hand file, or the Corner Man of the left hand file, was to ſtand faſt and firme, now all ſhall move, and onely the Middle-man in the Reare, to the right Flanke, and the middle Man in the reare to the Left Flank, ſhal ſtand faſt, and unmoved, and all the reſt of the two Divided Bodies ſhall move about them, according to theſe Examples following.

## The Battalia Unwheeled.

Middle Man to the Left Flanke.
Middle Man to the Right Flanke.

The Front.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | M | P | P | P | M | M |
| M | M | P | P | P | M | M |
| M | M | P | P | P | M | M |
| M | M | P | P | P | M | M |
| M | M | P | P | P | M | M |
| M | M | P | P | P | M | M |
| M | M | P | P | P | M | M |
| M | M | P | P | P | M | M |
| M | M | P | P | P | M | M |

The Left Flanke.

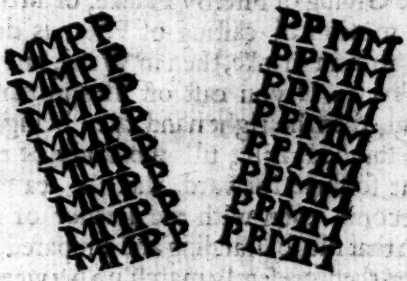
The Right Flanke.

Middle Man to the Left Flanke.
Middle Man to the Right Flanke.

The

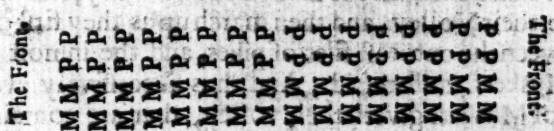
*The Battalia Wheeling.*

The Front.



The Reare.

*The Battalia halfe Wheeled.*




*The Battalia Wheeled round about.*

Thus

Thus you have ſeen the manner of Wheeling, with the ſeverall Motions, and Vſes thereof.

*Caſting of Files.* The next Motion, whereto foot Companies ought to be applyed, is the Caſting off of files, or, as ſome call it, the Giving of Fire, by Flanke, or in the Flanke; and this motion of caſting of Files, is done divers waies; as firſt, in Flanke, then in Wing, and laſtly, before the Front: If you caſt off files in flanke to the right hand, then the right hand file (being ready to give fire) ſtandeth ſtill, till the Body of the *Battalia* be marcht ſo farre forward, that the reare, or bringers up, become even with the Leader of right hand file; then that file ſo ſtanding and prepared, giveth fire altogether; then preſently march up betweene the outmoſt file of Pikes, on the right hand, and the inmoſt file of Muskets; then the ſecond file of Muskets as the firſt, doth ſtand ſtill, till the Body be marched by, and then give their Volley, and then march up as they firſt did, betweene the outmoſt files of pikes, and the inmoſt file of Muskets, as aforeſaid; And thus ſucceſſively every file of Muskets giveth their volley, that are contained in that right Wing, which done, wheele the whole body about; and bring the Left Wing, to doe as much as the right Wing, and ſo Wing after Wing, according to pleaſure; And this manner of caſting of files in flanke, is of excellent uſe for the beating of Paces in woods or bogs; alſo, for the maintaining of ſtraight and narrow waies, for defence of Bridges, and the like; and that you may have a better underſtanding therein, behold the figures following.

*Files caſt off in Flanke to the Right Hand.*

The Front.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M

The Reare.

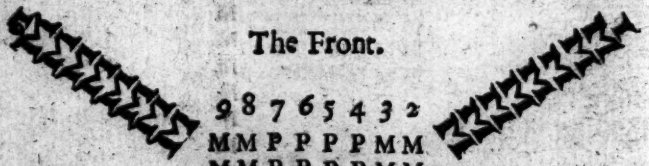
M
M
M
M
M
M
M
M

Here you ſee the File 1 ſtandeth ſtill, and having given their Volley, are to retreit between the File 4 and and the File 3 then the File 2 ſtandeth ſtill, and having given their Volley, retreat between the File 4 and the File 1 then the File 3 ſtandeth ſtill, and having given their volley, retreit betweene the File 4 and the File 2 and then the whole Wing is as it was at the firſt, 1 2. 3. now as thus you may caſt off the Files to both Hands, making the File 10 to ſtand, and the Volley given to retreit betweene the File 8 and the File 7 then the File 9 to ſtand, and the Volley given, to retreit betweene the File 7 and the File 10 then the File 8

to ſtand, and the Volley given, to retreit between the File 7 and the File 9. So then the Body is brought againe to his firſt forme, 8. 9. 10.

Now for the caſting of Files in Wing, you muſt draw forth the File 1 on the right hand, and the File 10 on the left hand in the manner of Wings, and having given their Volley, ſhall ſtand ſtill, till the reare be advanced, and then the File 1 ſhall retreat betweene the File 4 and the File 3 and the File 10 ſhall retreit betweene the File 7 and the File 8. as in the former Example, and ſo the reſt of the Files one after another, as in this Example appeareth.

*Files caſt off in Wings.*



The Front.

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

M M P P P P M M
M M P P P P M M
M M P P P P M M
M M P P P P M M
M M P P P P M M
M M P P P P M M
M M P P P P M M
M M P P P P M M

The Reare.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, there are Files caſt off, before the Front of the *Buttalia*, after this manner.

*Files caſt off before the Front.*

The Front.

1 M M M M M M M M

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M
M M M P P P P M M

The Reare.

Here as you ſee the file 1. to the right hand is drawn before the Front, who as ſoon as they have given fire, ſhall turne their faces to the right hand, and following the *Bringer up*, ſhall make retreat between the files 4. and 3. and there cover themſelves till they have made ready again. Then ſhalbe drawn forth before the Front the file 10. to the left hand, who after they have given fire, ſhall turne faces to the left hand, and retreate between the files 8. and 7. then ſhall be drawne out the file 2. to the right hand, which having given fire, turn faces as before to the right hand, and then retreat between the files 4. and 1. Likewiſe in the ſame manner the file 9. is drawne out to the left hand, and having gi-

ven fire turne their faces, and retreat betweene the files 7. and 10. and thus ſucceſſively one after another you ſhall draw forth every file of Muskets, firſt on the right hand, then on the left, till the ſervice be accompliſhed, and thus much of the caſting off the files.

Of Opening and Cloſing.

There is yet another Motion of the foot, which is worthy of obſervation, and that is opening and cloſing of ranks and files: wherein is to be noted, as I have ſhewed in the *Accidence*, that rankes when they open to any order whatſoever, ought, for the moſt part, to open downeward, by turning *Faces about*, and deſcending till they come to the diſtance commanded, and then to turne *Faces as they were*, but when they cloſe to any Order, it muſt ever be done upward, towards the Front,. But the Files when they Open or Cloſe, muſt evermore doe it to the right or left hand, or to both, in this manner.

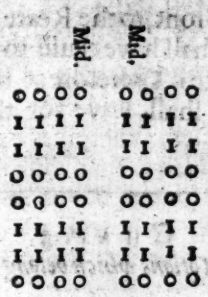
Files opened or cloſed by the Middle-men.

If you give the word of Command plainely, and barely, without any implication, or addition thus, *Open your File to open Order, &c.* or to any other Order; then ſhall the two Middle-men, to the two Flankes ſtanding in the middeſt of the Front, open the one from the other, according to the diſtance appointed, and their whole Files ſhall follow them in an even line; then the reſt of the File-leaders ſhall open from theſe Middle-men, one halfe to the right hand, the other to the left, till the whole *Battalia* be opened, according to Commandement, as you may ſee by this Example.

*Files*

*Files opened from the Middle men.*

The Front.




The Reare.

And as thus you open, (if the Word be given in one and the ſelfe ſame manner:) ſo likewiſe you muſt cloſe your Files, the Middle-man firſt joyning with their Files; then after all the reſt of the *File leaders*, with their files to both hands, till the Commandement bee fulfilled.

But if the Word of Command be given, *Files to the right hand open to open Order, &c.* or to any *Order* elſe, then ſhall the right hand File-Leader with his file, and ſo ſucceſſively every other File-Leader (with their files) ſhall open after the right hand man, till the Command be perfited; and as thus you open, ſo you muſt alſo cloſe; and as you open or cloſe to the right Hand, ſo you muſt open or cloſe to the left Hand, when the Word of Command is given to that purpoſe. Files open-ned or cloſed to any hand.

Diverſe other Motions there bee belonging to the Other Motions.

Foot Companies, as the turning of Faces to either Hand, or about; the forme whereof is expreſt almoſt in every figure before ſhewed: Alſo the charging to any Hand, to the Front, to the Reare, or to all at an inſtant; of which I ſhall have cauſe to ſpeake more amply in another place: Therefore at this time, theſe already expreſſed, ſhall ſerve for the Motions of the Foot Company.

## Chap. 3.

### *Of the ſeverall Motions which belong unto Horſe, or Horſe Troopes.*

The uſe of Hotſe Motions.

THe Motions of *Horſe* are divers, according to the opinion of the Ancients, and to theſe Moderne times alſo, as you may perceive by my *Accidence*, wherein I have ſet you down the ſeverall words of command, belonging to every Motion of *Horſe* now in uſe; all which are ſo neere a kin to the Foot Motions, that I hold it needleſſe to repeat them over here againe, but referre thoſe which deſire to learne thoſe generall Motions, to the *Accidence*, and to thoſe Motions of Foot which are already ſpecified and ſet downe in this *Grammar*: I will now proceed to thoſe other Motions and imbattaylings of *Horſe*, which being more difficult and ſtrange, doth more amaze the minde of the induſtrious Learner, and are harder attained unto by Diſcourſe, without, ſome plainer Demonſtration.

Firſt therefore, the generall Motions of *Horſe* at this day (wherein the *Launce*, the *Light Staffe*, and the ſhort *Piſtoll* are taken away, and onely the Long *Piſtoll* and *Dragoone*

*Dragoone* in uſe) are contained in Trooping, Diſcovering, Charging, Wheeling, and Retiring, and all theſe are done either by whole Bodies, by Parts, or Diviſions, by many Files, few Files, or ſingle Files: And herein you are to call to mind (as I have ſhewed in the *Accidence*) that as the Ranks of *Horſe* are compounded of uncertaine Numbers; ſo the File muſt ever be conſtantly ſixe Deepe, being compounded of a *Leader*, a *Follower*, two *Middlemen*, a *Follower*, and a *Bringer up*, or the *Reareman*, according to this Demonſtration. An Horſe File.

o *Leader.*
1 *Follower.*
o *Middle Man.*
o *Middle Man.*
1 *Follower.*
o *Bringer up.*

Thus you ſee the Contents and forme of a *Horſe* file, from which certainty, and true known ground, every skilfull Commander may build up any Body that hee pleaſeth; whereas, if both Ranke and file ſhould bee incertaine, and at pleaſure, there would then bee no ground for any thing, but every thing would be confuſed, according to the phantaſticknes of Opinion.

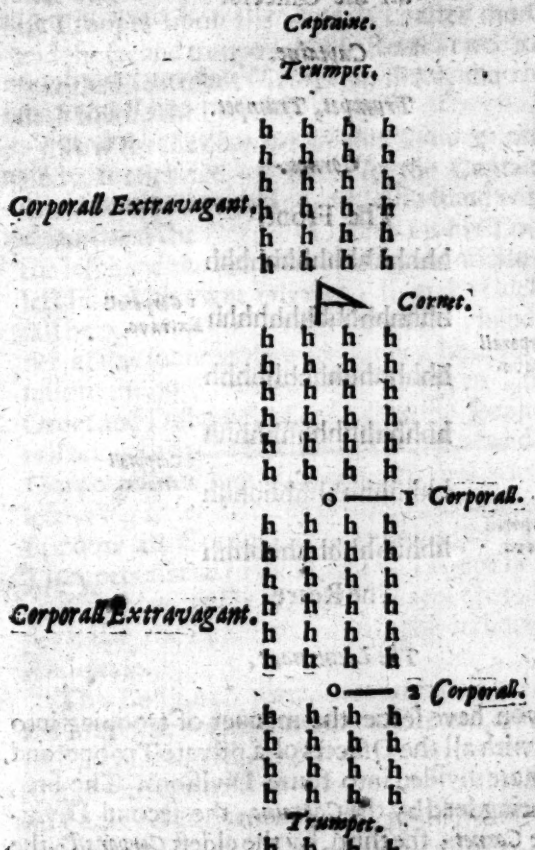
When you have therefore drawn your *Horſe* Troop into Rankes and Files, which you muſt doe file after file, till every man bee placed according to true order, and not according to the faſhion of our ignorant Commanders, whom I have heard (at the firſt gathering of a Body together) to command the Men to ranke three, five, ſeven, or as fancie leads them, for this is moſt abſurd, and unproper, becauſe Rankes are, and may Drawing up of a Horſe-Troope.

may bee of uncertaine Number; ſo that ranking at hap hazard, it is almoſt impoſſible that the files ſhould fall out even, whoſe Number muſt not bee changed; and ſo a new worke to begin, which at the firſt might better have beene finiſhed.

But to my purpoſe againe; When you have drawn up the Body of the *Horſe* in true Files and Rankes, and having every Officer ready for his due place, as *Captaine, Lieutenant, Cornet, Trumpets* and *Corporalls*: You ſhall then (according to the Figure or Example following in the next Page) Troope into the field, either for Service, or other Exerciſe.

*A Troope*

*A Troope of an hundred Horse trooping into the Field with their Officers.*



The former Troope drawne up into a firme Body either for Service or Exerciſe with all the Officers.

*Captaine.*

*Trumpet, Trumpet.*

*Cornet.*

The Front.

hhhhhhhhhhhhhhh

hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh 1 Corporall Extraua.

2 Corporall Extraua. hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh

hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh

hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh 3 Corporall Extraua.

4 Corporall Extraua. hhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh

The Reare.

*The Lieutenant.*

Thus you have ſeene the manner of trooping into the field, with all the Officers of a private Troope, and how they are divided into foure Diviſions. The firſt, or head being lead by the *Captaine*; the ſecond Diviſion by the *Cornet*; the third, by the eldeſt *Corporall*; the fourth, by the ſecond *Corporall*; the Reare or hindmoſt being brought up by the *Lieutenant*; the two youngeſt

Cor-

*Corporalls* are extravagant, and ride up and downe on both ſides, to ſee the whole Body keepe their true Order. The *Trumpets* (if there be more then one) the eldeſt Troopes upon the Head next after the Captaine, and the ſecond troopeth in the Reare, two Rankes before the Lieutenant; if there be three, the third ſoundeth before the Cornet.

Now for the drawing of this Troope into a firme Body, for Service, or Exerciſe, the Captaine having found convenient ground, maketh a ſtand with his Diviſion; and the Cornet bringeth up his Diviſion, on the left hand the Captaine, placing himſelfe upon the left File of his owne Diviſion; then the eldeſt Corporall bringeth up his Diviſion on the left hand the Cornet, and as ſoone as they are joyned he departeth himſelfe to the outſide of the right Wing, to ſee that true Order and Diſtance be kept; then the ſecond Corporall bringeth up his Diviſion on the left hand the eldeſt Corporall, and himſelfe departeth to the outſide of the left Wing to ſee that true Order and Diſtance be kept; For now all Corporals are extravagant; and all the Trumpets aſcend to the head, and Troope next behinde the Captaine, and before the Cornet; the eldeſt Trumpet taking the right hand, and ſo the reſt according to Antiquitie.

This Body, or Square *Battalia* is of all other the beſt, and moſt ſure for all manner of Service, and may the eaſilieſt be reduced, and brought to any other forme, that Invention can find out; and with this Body, you may either charge entirely and wholly at once, or you may divide it, and charge ſundry waies, or elſe by drawing out two, or three, or more Files, skirmiſh on every ſide the Foot Battaile, and put them to much annoyance. The benefit of the ſquare Body.

There is another forme of Imbattelling the Horse, which is called the *Horsemans Wedge*, and it is drawne up into the forme of this Figure, or Example following.

*The Horsemans Wedge.*

The Front.

H

H H

H H H

H H H H

H H H H H

H H H H H H

The Reare.

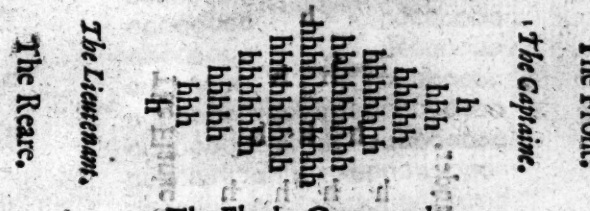
This Wedge, Charging point-wise upon the Foot, seeketh to dissever and breake the Front, whereby, getting an entrance, they put all into Rout and confusion, which the Footmen perceiving, they have no meanes of safety, but either by maine strength to repulse them, or else to divide their Body in the midst into two parts, and to give the Horse a free and thorow passage, which Foot Battaile so divided, is called the *Battalia Antistomus.*

There is another *Battalia*, of Horse, which is called the *Rhombe* of Horse, and it is proportioned according to this Figure, and is of great use, having in every corner a Leader.

*The*

*The Rhombe.*

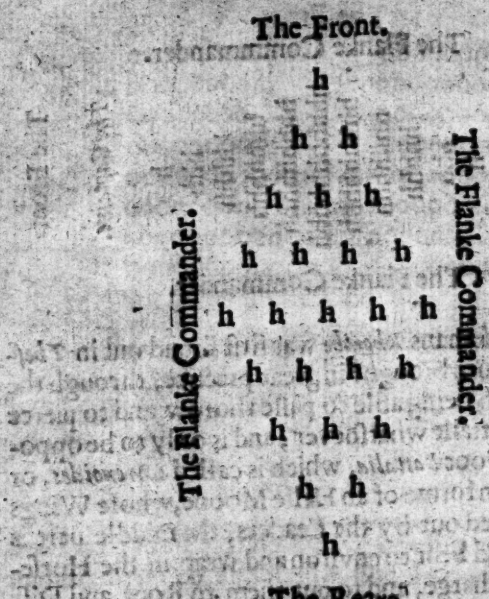
The Flanke Commmander.




The Flanke Commander.

This Horſemans *Rhombe* was firſt found out in *Theſſalia*, and thence brought in great practice, through the benefit therof, being able to paſſe thorow, and to pierce any Foot Battaile whatſoever; and is only to be oppoſed, by that Foot *Battalia*, which is called *Menoides*, or *Creſſant*, and informe of an Halfe Moone, whoſe Wings being ſtretched out by the Leaders, the middle part is imbowed, and bent to environ and wrap in the Horſemen as they charge, and ſo put them to Rout and Diſorder, and therefore in this caſe are to keepe aloofe off, and not to come in, but to ply their Piſtols, till they ſee the Foot Battell ſtagger, and fall into diſorder.

*Another Rhombe of five Square.*



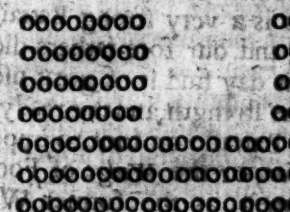

This *Rhombe* of five in Square, doth not Ranke, but only fileth, and is of equall use with the former *Rhomb*, and is as necessary for our *Pistoliers* in these daies, as it was in times past for the *Crosse-bow* Men, and other *Archers*, and *Dart-casters* on Horseback.

There is no Foot-Battaile more excellent to oppose, then as that which is called of the Ancient *Epicampios*, *Emprosthia*, which as the Halfe Moone carrieth a circular hollownesse, so this carrieth a square hollownesse, as you may see in this Figure.

The

*The Foot Battell, Epicampias.*

The Front.



The Reare.

The end or purpose to which this Foot Battaile is framed, is to beguile and over reach the *Pistoliers*, either by inticing them into the void or empty place of the *Battalia*, as they charge in fury, and upon the spur, or else, by disordering their Horses, with their Wings, and so drive them into an utter confusion.

This *Battalia* makes shew but of a small number, because the Divisions lye hid and covered, and so much apter to be mistaken, for the Wings which are the least number, are onely apparent to the eie, the Body (which is three times more) is hardly discerned, so that if the Wings prevaile, the Conquest is sure, if they faile, they may easily retire into the main body, and make a powerfull resistance.

There

There is another Horſe Battaile, which is ſquare in Figure, but not in Horſe, being eleven in Rank, and but ſixe in file, which is called of the Ancients a *Tetragonall* Horſe Battaile; this is a very ſtrong Battaile, as all ſquare Battailes are, and our fore-fathers did affect it much, and we at this day find it of great uſe for our *Piſtoliers*, both for the ſtrength, and the ready framing thereof, there is no Battaile on foot to oppoſe it, but that which is *Embolos*, or the *Wedge* of Foot, which is framed of footemen, as the former Wedge was made of Horſe Men, all the outſides conſiſting of Armed Pikes, and the Lynings within of Shot: Alſo the front of this foot *Wedge*, conſiſteth of three Armed Pikes, as the Horſe *Wedge* did conſiſt of one ſingle Armed *Piſtolier*. Many other Motions and Imbattailings of Horſe there be, but none more uſefull than theſe already expreſſed; and hee that is able to draw Horſe and Man, into theſe formes and figures already expreſſed; may without any difficulty or amazement, draw up any other Battaile at the firſt ſight, be the invention never ſo deepe, obſcure, and curious.

## Chap. 4.

### *Of the ſeverall Ranges of the Foot, and how they are ordered, and compounded.*

Generally, all Foot Battailes, or Battailes of the *Infantry*, are ranged into Ranks and Files; now the Ranks are uncertain, therfore from them no true Ground can be taken, but the files are certaine, therefore from them muſt ariſe the Ground of well ranging of Battailes; for theſe files

are

are ordered into Bodies, and those Bodies have every one a severall name, or denomination, by which the Ancients did distinguish them; But wee lesse curious, and finding that plainer Demonstrations, and Names of lesse difficultie, were sooner apprehended, and conceived of the ignorant Souldiers, have neglected those hard and unacquainted names, and have reduced them to termes of greater familiarity, and much lesse trouble and vexation to the memory: Yet because I know that Novelty is pleasing unto many, some desirous to know what they never intend to practice; others, willing to satisfie their minds, lest questions of this nature might be unseasonably brought upon them, and others for Argument sake, to fill up discourse, with those Knowledges which they imagine are obscured to others: For these Reasons, I thinke it not amisse, to shew how the Ancients did range their Battailes, and what Names they gave to their severall Numbers; and then to shew our owne manner of Range, and the easie apprehension thereof, that being compared together, Iudgment may soon find out, which is most availeable.

And herein you must first understand, that the Ancients did range their *Battailes* into Files, every single file containing in depth or number, full sixteen Men, and so called a *File*; a body compounded of two *files*, they termed a *Dilochie*, of two and thirty Men, and the Leader, or Captaine of those two and thirty men, was called *Dilochita*; foure files, containing sixty and foure Men, they called a *Tetrarchie*, and the Captain or Leader therof *Tetrarcha*, eight files, a *Taxis*, and the Captain *Taxiarcha*; then is 16. files, a *Syntagma*, and the Captain thereof *Syntagmatarcha*, which indeed is that Man which wee call a Captaine in Chiefe, for every *Syntagmatar-*

*ches*, had under him five inferiour Commanders, that is to say, a Reare Commander, which wee call a *Lieutenant*, an *Enfigne*, a *Trumpeter*, which in our foot Companies is the *Drum*, a *Sergeant*, and a *Cryer*, which we call a *Corporall*: Now two and thirty files (which is two *Syntagma's*) they call a *Penteconfiarchie*, and containeth five hundred and twelve Men, which with us is called a *Colonie* or *Regiment*, and the Captain thereof is called *Penteconfiarcha*, which we call a *Colonell*, now of these two *Penteconfiarchies* being a thousand and twenty foure Men, and threescore and foure files, they call a *Chiliarchie*, and the Captaine thereof *Chiliarcha*, which indeed we call a *Colonel* Generall; two *Chiliarchies* amounting to two thousand and fortie eight Men, they call a *Merarchie*, being a hundred and twenty eight files, and the Captaine *Merarcha*, which is with us the Serjeant *Major* Generall; two *Merarchies* they call a *Phalangiarchie*, and the Captain *Phalangarcha*, which is as much as the *Master* of our *Ordnance*; two *Phalangarchies* they call a *Diphalangarchy*, and the Captain a *Diphalangarcha*, which is with us as *Lieutenant* Generall; and two *Diphalangarchies*, make a foure fold Battaile of *Phalange*, consisting of a thousand and twenty foure files, and sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty foure Men, whose Captaine is the King, or his Generall.

Thus you have the Range of a Foote Battaile, according to the Custome of the Ancients, from the first file (which is the lowest) to the full extent of a Maine Battaile. It now resteth that I shew you our Moderne or late manner of Range, by which all our Battailes are Compounded, Governed, and Conducted; and in this Description, I must vary much from the Ancients, and

and begin a step lower in degree, but two steps (at least) lower in number. And here I must have you first remember, that as the Ancients began with whole files of 16. in number, so I must now begin with halfe files, being but five in number, for in this Range (of which now I write) no file must exceed the number of ten: five then, which is the roote or the beginning of this Range, is called halfe a file, or halfe a *Decurie*, and the Leader or Captaine thereof is called *Lanspesado*, or *Middle Man*. Two halfe files make a whole file of ten, and the Leader or Captain thereof is called *Decurio*, or the File-Leader.

Two whole files and a halfe, which is 25. Men, we call a *Squadron* or square of Men, being five every way, and the Leader or Captaine thereof is called the *Corporall*: two *Squadrons*, being fifty Men, and five files, is called a *Serjeantie*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called a *Serjeant*.

Two *Serjeancies* being 100. men, and ten files, is called a *Century*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Captaine*, which *Captaine* hath under him eleven superordinarie men, that is to say, a *Leiutenant*, an *Ensigne*, a *Drum*, two *Serjeants*, foure *Corporalls*, a *Surgeon*, and a *Clarke*.

Two *Centuries* and a halfe, being 250. Men, and 15. files, is called the fourth part of a *Regiment*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Serjeant Major* of a *Regiment*.

Two fourth parts of a *Regiment* being 500. Men, and 30. Files, is called halfe a *Colonie* or *Regiment*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Lieutenant Colonell*.

Two halfe *Colonies*, being 1000. Men, is called a *Colony*

*Ian* or *Regiment*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof, is called a *Colonell*, which *Colonell* hath also under him in his *Regiment* (besides the Captaines and Officers before named) one that is called the *Quarter Master*, whose Range is inferiour to every Captaine, but before every *Lieutenant*, and the Officers that are under them. As for the Range of the Captaines which are under these three great Officers, they shal take precedency of place, according to their antiquitie in command, and the eldest Captaines Colours shall file first, the second next, and so of the rest, and the *Colonels Lieutenant* shall take his place as the youngest Captaine of that *Regiment*.

Two *Colonies* or *Regiments*, is called a Body, or full *Battalia*, consisting of 2000. Men, and the Chiefe taine or Leader thereof, is called *Colonell Generall*.

Two *Battalia's* consisting of 4000. Men, is called a Double *Battalia*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Sergeant Major Generall*.

Two Double *Battalia's* containing 8000. Men, is called a *Vantguard*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the Lord *Marshall*, commanding the first third part of the Battaile or Armie.

Two *Vantguards* being 16000 Men, is called the *Reare*, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *Lieutenant Generall*.

Two *Reares* being 32000 Men, is called the Maine Battaile, and the Chiefe or Leader thereof is called the *King*, or *Generall*, who hath also supreame authoritie over all the whole Army, how great or puissant soever.

Thus you have seene the true Range of Footmen, and their Leaders, according to their Numbers: It now resteth, that I shew you the true Range of their Weapons.

In the Ancient Times the *Light Armed* (which were *Bowmen*, *Darters*, and *Slingers*) had the *Vantguard*, and were the first beginners of Fight and Skirmish, for by their Darts and Arrowes, they provoked the Enemie to breake their Rankes, and overthrew and killed many in their approaches, they galled and repulsed the Horse much, and indeed were ever the first Authors of victorie, and as thus they sometimes placed them in the Front, so at other times, they had their places in the Flankes, and sometimes in the Reare, but the generall and most certaine Range which they held, was ever between the Armed Pikes: The first File of the Light Armed, behind the first File of the Armed, the second File of the Light Armed, behinde the second File of the Armed, and so consequently, to levie all the Armed Men thorow the whole *Battalia*; yet the File of the Light Armed, shall be but halfe the number of the Armed, and these Battailes shall be drawne into divers Divisions.

But this Range of Weapons agreeth not with our Discipline at this day, for our Battailes consisting only of Armed Pikes, Muskettiers, and a few short Weapons they are ranged in this manner, when they march into the field, they march Company after Company, single of themselves without any mixture: and in this March of single Companies, the Muskettiers are divided into two parts, the one part hath the Vantguard, the other hath the Reare, and the Pikes march in the midst, upon the head whereof is the *Ensigne*, and about it the short Weapons, as Halberd, Partizans, or the like, (if the Company have any) when they are come into the Field, then is every Regiment drawne up into a Body by it selfe, whereof all the Pikes are drawne in-

to an entire body by themselves, and the Shot devided into two Bodies, whereof one halfe wingeth up the right hand of the Pikes, and the other halfe wingeth up the left hand of the Pikes. The *Ensignes* stand full on the head, or within a Rank, and the short weapons of execution about them for guard.

These Regiments are drawne into the Battaile, according to the pleasure of the Lord *Marshall*, or *Serjeant Major* Generall. The Horlemen are the wings which troop on each side of the Battaile, keeping the distance of halfe a Furlong at least from either side of the Shot. The great Ordnance, or Artillery, are drawn from the two outmost points of the Battaile, a pretty distance from the Vantguard, & extend themselves wider & wider from the Battaile, being drawne at length in a single file, their carriage, provision, & Munition being drawn neere unto them, and the Regiment belonging to the *Master of the Ordnance*, following close about them as a sure defence, wall, or guard. And thus you have the full Range of the Foot Battell, and how it is disposed.

## Chap. 5.

### *Of the severall Ranges of the Horse, and how they are ordered and compounded.*

THe Horse-Troopes in the Ancient and first times had no one certaine Range, or place in the Battell, but according to the humours and opinions of their *Generalls*, so they were altered and carried up and down to severall places of Commandment. *Aelian* saith, that in some Battailes within his owne memory and knowledge, the Horse Troops were ranged after the Light-armed,

armed, yet doth not constantly stand upon the allowance of that Range, but saith, that although they were ranged after the Light Armed, yet other places might be more convenient, and this Range might be altered at the pleasure of the *Generall*, or upon any necessary occasion, where victories stood doubtfull: others of the Ancients, as at sometimes the *Macedonians*, now and then the *Romans*, but many times the *Thebans* and *Thessalians* have ranged their Troopes of Horse in the Reare of the armed Battailes, and good successe hath many times issued therof, and the Rangers of such Battailes have returned Victours: Others of the Ancients, and especially, *Alexander* himselfe, *Craterus*, and most of the worthiest *Macedonians*, have ranged their Horse Battailes upon the right and left Wings of the maine Armie; and indeed, these places are most probable and best agreeing with our present Discipline. To come then to the Range of the Horse Battaile, as it is used at this day, you must understand, that it varieth four several waies; two in the Range of the *Curasiers*, two in the Range of the *Harquebusiers* or *Dragoones*.

The *Curasiers* have two severall Ranges, the one in ordinary Troopings, the other in a formed Battaile.

In an ordinary Troope where the whole Battaile moveth, the first day, the *Troope* and *Regiment* belonging to the *Generall*, troopeth foremost, and hath the leading of the Point; After him troopeth the *Troope* and *Regiment* of the Lord *Marshall*; and after him, every *Colonell* and his *Regiment*, according to his antiquity: The next day, the Lord *Marshall*, and his *Regiment*, hath the leading of the Point, or *Vauntguard*, and the *Generall* hath the Reare; the eldest *Colonell* succeedeth the Lord *Marshall*, and so the rest of the *Colonels*, and their *Regiments* after

after him, according to Antiquity: The third day, the eldeſt *Colonell*, hath the Point or *Vantguard*, and the Lord *Marſhall* hath the *Reare* after the *Generall*, and thus alternately every *Colonell* ſhall change his place, and have the leading of the Point or *Vantguard*, according to the ſeverall dayes of trooping (there being no intermiſſion or ſtay of many daies betweene the ſeverall removes:) And as thus the chiefe and ſuperior Commanders doe remove and alter their places, ſo ſhall the inferiour Commanders of every Regiment doe the like; the *Colonell* having the principall place the firſt day, the *Lieutenant Colonell* the ſecond day, the *Serjeant Major* the third day; and ſo every Captaine after, according to his antiquity; in which order no Commander loſeth Dignitie, but hath his ſeverall day of Glorie, and as much preheminence as the *Generall*, or any other *Commander*, whatſoever.

Now if it come to a formed Battaile, then the Ranges change, and the Regiments are drawne up into one whole and entire Body, in which drawing up of Regiments, this order is to be obſerved, that every particular Troope ſhall duely keepe their two diſtances, that is to ſay, *Open Order* in their Rankes, and *cloſe Order* in their Files; then betwixt *Company* and *Company* in everie Regiment, ſhall be the ſpace of 25. foot, that thereby they may be the better diſtinguiſhed, and the ſooner drawne forth, and employed in any needfull place, as the ſuperiour *Commanders* ſhall thinke good.

This Order and Diſtance being obſerved, Regiments are to bee brought into maine Bodies, either Square, Long, Triangular, or Diamond, according to the nature of the ground, and the faſhion of the Enemies Battaile, for therein is the advantage.

Now

Now for the true Range, the *Generall* hath ever the *Vaunt-guard*, which is the right Wing of the Battaile; and the Lord *Marſhall* hath the ſecond *Vaunt-guard*, which is the point of the left Wing of the Battaile; For here is to be underſtood, that when Battailes of Foot are drawne up and formed, then the Battaile of Horſe is divided, and extended forth in length, according to the number of the Regiments, which as Wings ſtretching themſelves forth from the two points of the right and left hand Battaile of Foot, are as a wall or defence betwixt the Enemy and the Foot Army, being to charge upon all advantages, to defend the Ordnance and great Artillerie when it ſhall be aſſaulted or ingaged; or otherwiſe to keepe the Carriage, Munition and Baggage, from the pillage of the Enemie, or other deſciture.

For the Range of the Colonels they take their places according to antiquitie; the eldeſt *Colonell* ſecondeth the *Generall*, the third, the Lord *Marſhall*, and ſo according to antiquitie, their Regiments doe Troope, either on the one or the other hand, all things being ordered according to Dignity and Antiquitie.

Now whereas a queſtion may be demanded touching the place of the *Quarter Maſter*, where hee ſhall range himſelfe; I thus reſolve it. That if the *Quarter Maſter*, who is a neceſſary dependant upon every Horſe Regiment, have no Troop of Horſe, as ſeldome or never they have, then his Range or place is ever to Troope with the *Colonels Lieutenant*, and the *Commiſſary* or *Provoſt* of every *Regiment* with the *Lieutenants Colonels Lieutenant*, or otherwiſe (at his pleaſure) extravagantly in any other inferiour place of the Regiment.

Againe, here is to be noted in the generalitie of the Armie, where Horſe and Foot are mixed together, or whenſoever they ſhall meet in publike Court or private Counſell, that the Commander of Horſe hath priority of place before the Commander of Foot. And howſoever ſome opinions would ſway to the contrary, preferring Number before Vertue, yet it is moſt certaine, that in all Courts of Warre, the Horſeman hath the firſt place, a *Colonell* of 500. Horſe preceding a *Colonell* of 1000. Foot. A Captaine of 100. Horſe takes place before a Captaine of 200. Foot, &c. Antiquity in this place being no let, but the Dignity carried according to the Honour of the Command, and the Nobility of the number. Now next unto theſe *Curaſiers* are *Harquebuſiers*, who at this day, and in this preſent Diſcipline, ſtand for the Light Horſe; theſe likewiſe have two ſeverall Ranges, the one in their ordinarie Trooping, and the other, when they come to bee drawne up into ordinary or extraordinary Bodies. For the ordinary trooping, it is either when they Troop into the Field to receive directions, or elſe Troop forth as *Vantcurreers* and Diſcoverers of all impediments that may happen to the Army, for theſe are they which ſcowre the Coaſt, and prevent Ambuſcadoes, they make good Rivers, Bridges, and all ſtraight Paſſages, and albeit their Trooping is looſe and disbanded, holding no ſtrict or curious forme, either in Ranke or File, nor any certainety in pace or motion, but ſometimes galloping, ſometimes trotting, and ſometimes ſtanding ſtill, (as danger or diſcovery ſhall give way to their proceedings) yet doe they Troop moſt commonly in *Regiments*, the *Vaunt-guard* being led either by the *Colonell* himſelfe,

or

or ſome other Officer in chiefe, who being better acquainted with the places they goe to diſcover, hath this authoritie caſt upon him, and rangeth himſelfe in the Front, which is the greateſt place of eminence: As the *Colonell* or chiefe Officer thus taketh the firſt place, ſo the *Lieutenant Colonell* taketh the ſecond, and ſo the reſt of the Captaines ſucceſſively, according to their Antiquity: Theſe are the ordinary Scowts, Watch-men, and Sentinels, and if it be in Campe, their Guard is ever without the Verge of the Camp, and if it be in a walled Towne, City, or Garriſon, their Guard is without the Walles of the Citie, and their Quarter in the Suburbs; there are Dependants on the Lord *Marſhall*, and take directions from his Commands; and thus much for the Range of Horſemen.

(* * *)

# THE SECOND PART OF THE SOVLDIERS GRAMMAR:

OR

## A SCHOOLE FOR YOVNG SOVLDIERS.

Especially for all such as are called to any Place, or Office, (how high or low soever) either in the City, or Countrey, for the Training, and Exercising of the Trained *Band, whether they be Foot or Horse.*

Together with perfect Figures and Demonstrations for attaining the knowledge of all manner of Imbattailings, and other Exercises.

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By *G. M.* Gent.

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*LONDON*,
Printed by *John Dawson*. 1643.

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LONDON,

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# THE SECOND PART OF the Souldiers Grammar.

## CHAP. I.

*Of the Range of Officers, from the lowest to the Highest.*

ALl the low inferiour Ranges I have a little touched before, both in the *Accidence*, and in the first part of this *Grammar*, but not so Methodically and orderly as now I intend to proceed, and of the great and superiour Officers, I have not made any mention at all; and therfore in this place I may not omit them.

The lowest Range and meanest officer in an Army is called the *Launcepesado*, or *Launspresado*, who is the leader or governour of halfe a File, and therefore is commonly called a *Middleman*, or Captain over four. He is the *Corporals* deputy, and in his absence, dischargeth his duties: the nature of whose place, his office and dignity, I have at large set down in the Souldiers *Accidence*: This is the most inferour Officer or effectuall Commander, and therefore hath the lowest and last Range in Battailes, yet he holdeth his dignity by the antiquity of his Place, and the greatnes of him under whom hee is commanded: As the *Launcespesado* under the *Generall*, is before the *Launspesado* under the *Lieutenant Generall*, that of the *Serjeant Major Generall*, before

Lancepresado.

before the *Colonell Generall*, that of the *Colonell* of a *Regiment*, before his *Leiutenant Colonell*, the *Lieutenant Colonell*, before the *Serjeant Major* of a *Regiment*; the *Serjeant Major*, before the *Captaine*, and the *Captaines* succeſſively according to their antiquities.

Corporall. Next aboue the *Launſpeſado* is ranged the *Corporall*, of whoſe particular Office I have written ſufficiently in the *Souldiers Accidence*. Hee is the Leader or *Captaine* of a *File*, and the Commander of a *Squadron*, which commonly is twenty five Men: theſe take their ranges or places of dignity as the former, that is, according to their antiquity, and the greatneſſe of the Perſon vnder whom they are commanded.

Serjeant of the Band. The next in range aboue the *Corporall* is the *Serjeant* of the *Band*, whoſe particular Office I have alſo at large ſet downe in the *Souldiers Accidence*; and howſoever his Name and place be neglected and forgotten in the *Roman* Diſcipline, yet is hee an Officer with us, of great uſe and eminence, he hath no certaine place or range within the *Battalia*, but is extravagant and wandering up and downe every where, to ſee the Ranks and Files be kept, and that the Body run not into any diſorder; they alſo take their places of dignity, and are ranged as the former, that is, according to their antiquity, and the greatnes of the Perſon under whom they command.

The Drum Next to the *Serjeant* of the Band is ranged the *Drum*, whoſe place is Gentile and of great reſpect, for hee ought to be a Souldier of much experience and judgement, and (if poſſible) a good Linguiſt, that being ſent to the Enemy upon any occaſion, he may be able to deliver his Meſſage without any Interpreter or aſſiſtant, and alſo, to take notice of ſuch things of importance

portance as ſhall encounter with his eyes or eares, whereby his owne party may be bettered or ſecured; this Officer is ranged according to his Antiquity and greatneſſe of place; that is to ſay, the *Drum Major* of the Army hath the firſt and principall range, then the *Drum Majors* of Regiments ſucceſſively, according to the Antiquities of their *Colonels*, and ſo all other *Drums*, according to the places of their Officers in chief and other *Captaines*.

Next the *Drum* I range the *Clearke* of the Band, who although he be no Souldier, nor have any Marſhiall command in the Field, or before the face of the Enemy, yet ought he to be a Gentleman of good reſpect, and well quallified, that is to ſay, he ought to be learned in all Marſhall Lawes, whereby hee may inſtruct the Souldiers, and prevent Treſpaſſes; he ought to be skilfull in accounts, becauſe he is the Auditor which keepeth all ſorts of accounts betweene the Captaine and the Souldier; as for his range, it is incertaine, for hee hath no particular Place of prehemince, but ſo far forth as his honeſt vertue and faire demeanour carrieth him, ſo is he to be reſpected and preferred, and this range will fall fit both with his quality and place, as is ſeene in the generall experince both of our owne and other Armies; and this Officer holdeth the dignity of his place, not according to Antiquity, but according to the greatneſſe and great office of the Perſon under whom he ſerveth. The Clark of the Band.

Next to this Officer I range the *Chirurgion*, who likewiſe is no Souldier, but holdeth the dignitie of his place, from curteſie and good maners; he ought to be learned and skilfull in his profeſſion, and thereby having won the heart of the Souldier, he need not doubt The Chirurgion.

of reverence; as for his range in generall, it is according to his desert and faire demeanour: but in particular (and among his fellow *Chirurgions*) the *Chirurgion Major* hath the first range, and then the rest according to Antiquity, and the greatnesse of the Person under whom he serveth.

The Ensigne.

Now to returne againe to the Souldier: The next Officer which is ranged in the Warres, is the *Ensigne* of the Band, or bearer of the *Captaines* Colours; this Officer ought to bee a Gentleman of great respect and trust, for his *Captaines* honour is delivered into his care and keeping: Whence it came to passe that the ancient *Romans* when they delivered their Colours to any mans trust, they did it with great ceremony and solemnitie, the partie trusted receiving them by oath, in the face of the Souldiers, and the Souldiers likewise taking an oath for faithfulnesse to their Colours, and this oath was called *Militia Sacrata*: This Officer was called amongst the *Romans*, *Signifer*, or *Bandopherus*, whom they ever ranged next unto the *Captaine*, as at this day the *Spaniard* doth, who will not allow any *Lieutenant*, because there shall not be any interposition betweene the *Ensigne-bearer*, and the *Captaine*; but our discipline altereth in this nature, and therefore the *Ensigne* taketh his range after his *Lieutenant*, and according to his Antiquity, or the greatnesse of the person under whom hee commandeth, having superiour Office, or place of command in the Army.

The Lieutenant.

Next to the *Ensigne*, is ranged the *Lieutenant* of a Band, whom (howsoever the *Romans* and *Spaniards* doe skippe and leap over, as a place neglected or forgotten) yet is he a Gentleman of singular trust and reputation, for he is his *Captaines* principall Counsellor, and one that

that taketh all burthens from the *Captaines* shoulders: In the *Captaines* absence he performeth all the *Captaines* duties, and commandeth as *Captaine*, and in his presence is assistant to all the *Captaines* commandements, and an indifferent moderator in all questions betweene the *Captaine* and the Souldier: These *Lieutenants* take their ranges or places of dignity, according to the Antiquity of their *Captaines*, and the greatnesse of place in which they command; as the *Lieutenant* to the *Generall*, or the *Lieutenant* Generall are *Captaines* absolute: The *Lieutenants* of other great and superior Officers, and the *Lieutenants* of *Colonels* are *Captaines* in curtesie, and may in a Court of Warre sit as the puny *Captaine* of that Regiment in which he commandeth: The *Lieutenants* of *Lieutenant Colonels* are ranged next unto them, then the *Lieutenants* of *Serjeant Majors*, and lastly, the *Lieutenants* of *Captaines*, according to command and Antiquitie.

Next to the *Lieutenants* are ranged the *Quarter-Masters* of Regiments, who besides the division of Quarters, ought to discharge the Office of *Harbingers*, for to make them two distinct places is a surcharge to the Army, and these take their ranges according to the dignity of the Regiment in which they command. Quarter Master.

Next to the *Quarter Masters* are ranged the *Provost Marshalls*, of the best degree, and these take their places according to their election and antiquity.

Above all these are ranged the *Captaines*, of which amongst the *Romanes* were two severall kinds, the one called *Centurion*, or a Commander of one hundred, the other *Cohortis Præfectus*, and commanded an whole Battalia, in which were divers *Centurions*, and yet but one *Ensigne*, and these at this day are those which wee Provost Marshall.

call *Colonels*: But for the private *Captaine* (of whom we speake) he is (or ought to be) a Gentleman of great wisdome, courage and judgement, wise in the election of his Officers, and the mannage of his affaires, valiant in the executing of all manner of commands, and the contempt of dangers, and excellent in judging of all occurrences and occasions, by which great perils may be prevented, and the lesser so quallified, that they may weare no vizard of amazement: These *Captaines* take their Ranges according to their Antiquities, or the places of great Office whereunto they are advanced.

Serjeant Major of Regiments

Next to the *Captaines* are ranged the *Serjeant Majors* of Regiments, being principall *Captaines* in the Regiment wherein they serve; and having power upon all commandments, to imbattaile and forme the Regiment, according to the forme and demonstration appointed by the *Serjeant Major* Generall: These Officers take their Range according to Antiquity, and the dignity of the place whereunto they are called, (that is to say) before every private *Captaine*.

Lieutenant Colonels of Regiments.

Next to these are ranged the *Lieutenant Colonells* of Regiments, who are a degree above the *Serjeant Major*, and are Gentlemen of noble and brave quality, every one in the absence of the *Colonell*; governing as the absolute *Colonell*, their range holdeth according to antiquity and no otherwise.

Colonels of Regiments.

Next above these are ranged the *Colonells*; who in dignity of place are as farre above the *Captaines*, as the *Captaines* above the private Souldier: they command in their Regiments sometimes five hundred, sometimes a thousand, sometimes fifteen hundred, and somtimes two thousand, according to the trust reposed, and the vertues of him trusted: These *Colonells* are ranged according

cording to their antiquity, or the greatnes of the place they hold, the eldeſt *Colonell* (being ever *Magiſter de Campo*, or *Campe Maſter*) holding the firſt or primer place, and all the reſt ſucceſſively according to antiquity: This Officer was of great account amongſt the *Romans*, and had divers attributes given to their vertues, being ſometimes called *Drungarius*, ſometimes *Tribunus Militum*, or *Chiliarchus*, and the like; and when their commands came to be advanced as to be made *Campe Maſter*, or *Colonell Generall*, that they were called *Turmarca*, *Merarca* or *Turmarum Præfectus*, ſo great was the eſtimation of this high command.

Next theſe is ranged the *Serjeant Major General* whom the *Romans* called *Teſſararius*, he ought to be a man of noble quality and high valour, inas much as all his actions (for the moſt part) are executed in the face of the Enemy, and hee is evermore of the Councell of Warre. Serjeant Major Generall.

Next him is ranged the *Colonell Generall*, a man of equall vertue and gifts with the former, eſpecially hee ought to be exceeding temperate and juſt, for upon him reſteth the according of all differences of great nature which ſhall happen in the Army, and he is alſo evermore one of the Councell of Warre. Colonell Generall.

Next him is ranged the *Lieutenant Generall* of the Horſe, who hath the ſame command, and diſchargeth the ſame duty amongſt the Horſemen, that the *Colonell Generall* doth amongſt the Foote, and he is evermore alſo one of the Councell of Warre: This Officer was called among the *Romans*, *Magiſter Equitum*, or *Præfectus Equitum*, he hath a generall command over all Horſemen whatſoever, whether they be Men at Armes, which were called *Cataphractos*; or Light- Lieutenant Generall of the Horſe.

Horſemen, which were called *Expeditos Incurſores*, he is alſo ever of the Councell of Warre.

Treaſurer of the Army.

Next this Officer, is ranged the High *Treaſurer* of the Army, who amongſt the antient *Romans* was called *Queſtor*; this man is under no command but the *Generall* onely, yet is to draw his eye and reſpect through the whole Army, eſpecially he is to have regard to the *Auditor*, *Muſter Maſter*, and *Commiſſary* of the Army, and is of the Councell.

Maſter of the Ordnance.

Next to this Officer is ranged the Maſter of the *Ordnance*, who is a principall Officer of the Field, having command of all manner of Artillery, Munition, and Engines whatſoever, and is alſo one of the Councell of Warre.

Lord Marſhall.

The next great Officer is the Lord *Marſhall* of the Field, whoſe command ſtretcheth every way, both to the Horſe and Foote; how excellent he ought to be, is not to be diſputed, becauſe he ought to bee one of the beſt of Souldiers, having a prerogative to diſanull forraigne Lawes, and to make good whatſoever ſhall be thought fit in his owne Army.

Lieutenant Generall of the Army.

Next this great Officer, is ranged the *Lieutenant Generall* of the Army, who indeed is but the younger brother to the *Generall*, and in his abſence hath his ſoveraigne authority, and the abſolute Rule of the Army, being (as it were) a Superintendant over all the reſt of the great ones.

The Generall.

Laſtly, (as having no paralell, but carrying a ſupreame and ſoveraigne authority over all the whole Army) is ranged the *Generall*, whom the Ancient Souldiers would allow to be no leſſe then a King, valuing this high Place at ſo great a rate, that they thought the beſt Subject too meane to undergoe it; But we finde it

other-

otherwiſe, and reaſon leades us to better argument, for although Kings are the beſt *Generalls*, yet (God forbid) but they ſhould have that power and priviledge to elect out of their Nobleſt and beſt deſerving Subjects, ſuch able and ſufficient *Generalls* as may take upon them the government of an Army, and not bee tyed at all times and upon all occaſions to imbarque themſelves into the danger of the Warres. Thus you ſee that Subjects may be *Generalls*, yet indeed none worthily but the beſt of Subjects, who for their excellent vertues draw the neareſt in quality unto Kings.

A ſecond Ringe.

Thus have I run through the whole Range of great and ſmall Officers, which ſupport and governe an Army, and muſt of neceſſity be (for their Martiall imployment) in the range and march thereof, yet notwithſtanding I muſt confeſſe, I have skipt or leapt over a range of Officers, which out of certaine priviledges which they have, are more remote and abandoned from the Army, or elſe have ſuch places of particularity and certainety, that they doe not entirely mixe and joyne with the groſſe Body, beſides, they have another dependance, and indeede are called the particular Officers belonging unto the *Cavallarie*, or Horſe-Army, and howſoever they have Foote Commands, yet they depend and waite upon the Horſe, and from the Lord *Marſhall* take all their directions.

The Maſter Gunner.

The firſt and loweſt of theſe is the *Maſter Gunner*, who is indeed but an inferiour Officer under the Maſter of the *Ordnance*; he hath authority over all the reſt of the *Gunners*, and ought to ſee that every man performe his duty: This Officer, though hee had no place amongſt the *Romans*, becauſe the invention of Powder, was not then found out, yet they had amongſt them a kind of Artillery, which they called *Arietes*, *Scorpions*

*Scorpions*, *Baliſtas*, *Arcubaliſtas*, *Teſtudines*, *Turres*, and a world of other Engines, the Governour whereof was the ſame in nature that our *Maſter Gunner* is.

The Trench maſter.

Next above this Officer, is ranged the *Trench Maſter*, who hath command over all the *Pyoners*, in all their works, and by his directions ſeeth all manner of Trenches caſt up, whether it be for guard and incloſing of the Campe, or for other particular annoyance to the Enemy, or for the building of Sconces or other defence or offence, as directions ſhall be given.

The Waggon Maſter.

Next this Officer is ranged the *Waggon Maſter*, or *Carriage Maſter* Generall, who amongſt the *Romans* was called *Impedimentorum Magiſter*, the Maſter of Impediments or hinderances in the Warres, for it is true, that from niceneſſe and curioſity, firſt grew the foundation of this Office, he hath ſupreame Authority over all Waggons, Carriages, Sledds, and the like, and foreſeeth that they march orderly, without cloying up the high waies, or doing foule annoyances one to the other in their marches, with a world of other obſervations, which are too long to recite in this place.

The Forrage Maſter.

Next this Officer, is ranged the *Forrage Maſter* Generall, who is a principall dependant upon the *Lord Marſhall*: To this Officers charge is delivered the diſpoſing of all manner of Horſe Proviſions, as Hay, Corne, Straw, Graſſe, Forrage, and the like, and hee foreſeeth that all inferiour Officers which have charge herein do their duties truely, and that equall diſtribution be made, and no Souldier be hindred of his true allowance, and where fault is, to ſee due puniſhment executed on the offenders.

The victuall Maſter.

Next this Officer, is ranged the *Victuall Maſter* Generall, to whoſe charge is delivered all kind of Food and

ſuſtenance

ſuſtenance belonging to the Souldier, as Bread, Bisket, Butter, Cheeſe, Poore-Iohn, Haberdine, Peaſe, Wheate, Rice, and the like, and by his inferiour Officers (which are called *Provant Maſters*) he is to ſee that due diſtribution be made thereof amongſt the Souldiers, according to allowance from ſuperiour Officers.

Next this, is ranged the *Iudge-Marſhall*, or *Commiſſary* Generall, who ought to be a learned Gentleman, and skilfull in the Civill and *Marſhall* Lawes. For hee expoundeth them to the *Souldiers*, and giveth ſentence upon all offenders and offences, as they are decreed by a *Marſhall Court*. The Iudge Marſhall.

Next this Officer is Ranged the *Scout Maſter Generall*, who amongſt the *Romans* was an Officer unknown, becauſe they never lodged their Horſe without the Verge of the Campe, or the walles of the Towne, as in our moderne Warres now we doe, yet had the *Romans* their diſcoverers, which they called *Scultators*, or *Speculators*, or indeed, *Campi-ductores*, who differed little or nothing in their Charge and Office from theſe which wee call *Scoutes*, or *Scoute-Maſter*; this officer hath command over all *Scouts*, maketh election of places of danger, where to place them, and giveth them all directions which they are to obſerve; his dependance is upon the Lord *Marſhall*, and he is a principall *Counſellor* in diſpoſing of the Campe, and informeth the manner of the *Horſe Parado*, when the watch is to be ſet. The Scout Maſter.

Next this Officer is ranged the *Lieutenant* of the *Ordnance*, who hath his generall dependance on the *Maſter* of the Ordnance, having under his charge the command of all ſmall Ordnance and Munition, and in the abſence of the Maſter commandeth as the Maſter, both over the great and leſſer *Artillery*, & over all ſorts of Officers. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance.

depending upon the *Masters* Commandment.

The Muster Master Generall.

The last and greatest of this second range is the *Master-Master Generall*, or *Controuler* of the *Masters*, being an high and most necessary Officer in all royall Armies, his Office extendeth to the numbring of men, to the well arming, ordering and disposing of bodies; to the preventing of all manner of frauds and deceits in the *Captaines*, and their inferiour Officers: he hath the list of every mans band, prevents alterations, hath the Controule of all inferiour Commissaries under him, he appeaseth differences betweene *Captaines* and his *Ministers*, giveth out all the warrants for full pay, Checketh all grosse defaults, and is evermore one of the Councell of warre.

Thus I have shewed you a true range of all Officers in the warres, from the lowest to the highest, as also those which have a Collaterall dependance, by which it is easily for any man to understand how they be joyned and linkt together; I will now descend to matters of other Importance.

## Chap. 2.

### *Of the severall Imbattailings of a private Company of 200. or otherwise.*

Differences in opinions touching a private Company.

There hath beene, and is at this day, much disputation and Arguments amongst old and new *Souldiers* touching the composition or Number of a private *Captaines* company, some allowing more as 200, or 250 and 300. nay at this day 500. in a private *Captaines* command; others allow lesse, as but 50. or 100, or 150. at the most, But in both these there are extreamities;

ries; and as 250. 300. and 500. are more then any private man can well governe, for neither can his eye or voice extend either to inſtruction or correction, the front will be ſo dilated and ſpread, for 500. men muſt ever carry 50. in breſt, ſo likewiſe the number of 50, in the whole body is too few, and neither ſorteth with diſcipline, nor is an equall advancement for a well deſerving *Captaine*; for if the *Captaine* of 100. men have but 4 s. *per diem*, entertainement, then the *Captaine* of 50. can expect but 2 s. *per diem*, which is too little either to ſupport his place, or maintaine the Ranke whereunto he is called.

The Romans rule for Companies.

It is true that the Ancient *Romans* allowed their *Captaines* but 100. and thereupon called them *Centurions*, and it is true alſo that this is an wholeſome proportion both in reſpect of the entertainement, and eaſineſſe of government, and the forme of the Body, which being a true ſquare, they are ever moſt ready and proper for the forming and faſhioning of any groſſe body or Battell whatſoever; but notwithſtanding the aptneſſe and readineſſe of this body, yet the neceſſity of affaires, the diligence and deſert of well deſerving Spirits compells our *Generalls* to allow other numbers, and as 100 men is thought ſufficient for a *Captaine* at his firſt beginning, ſo an 150. or 200. men to him that hath excellently deſerved is but a competent advancement, and by the ayd of ſufficient Officers may be governed and inſtructed in all perfection, but to exceede this number of 200. there will be ever errour found, and advancement will prove an hurt and burthen.

The true cõpoſition of a Company.

Sure then it muſt fall out in the Concluſion that 200 men is the onely perfect number whereon to compound a private company: I will therefore take that

number in hand, and shew you the severall Imbatailings or formes of Battaile whereunto they can be reducted: wherein you are first to conceive, that (according to our present discipline) this number of 200. men is divided into two bodies equall, or two distinct and severall weapons, that is to say, 100. Pikes, and 100 Muskets: the Pikes I doe expresse under the character (P) and the Muskets under this character (M).

The first Imbattailing of 200.

The first imbattailing then of a Company of 200. men, is to draw them into a forme or kinde of Square Body, according to the forme of this figure following.

*The first Forme of Imbattailing of two hundred men.*

*Captaines*

*Drum* *Ensigne.* *Drum*

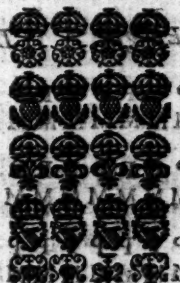
M M M M M P P P P P P P P P M M M M M
*Ser.* M M M M M P P P P P P P P P M M M M M *Ser.*
M M M M M P P P P P P P P P M M M M M
M M M M M P P P P P P P P P M M M M M
M M M M M P P P P P P P P P M M M M M
M M M M M P P P P P P P P P M M M M M
M M M M M P P P P P P P P P M M M M M
M M M M M P P P P P P P P P M M M M M
*Ser.* M M M M M P P P P P P P P P M M M M M *Ser.*
M M M M M P P P P P P P P P M M M M M

*Leiutenant.*

This

This Battaile you see almost drawne to a square by reason of the distance, for it is to be supposed, that now this body standeth at Order in Files, which is three foote, and at open order in Rankes which is six foote: and so by extending the length, the file is made as large as the Front; and of all Battailes this is the strongest, and the best, being ablest to bring most hands to fight without disorder, and the soonest repaired and amended whensoever it shall come to any ruine, for now it standeth ready for all motions whatsoever.

There is another manner of Imbattailing of this number, when they shall encounter with a Troope of Horse, the Order and proportion whereof is contained in this figure following.



## The second Forme of Imbattailing being against Horse.

Captaine.

P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P
M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P
M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

Ser. P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P Ser.
M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P
M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P
M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

*Drum, Enſigne, Drum.*

P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P
M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P
M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

Ser. P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P Ser.
M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P
M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P
M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M

Lieutenant.

Here

Here in this Battaile you ſee how the Ranks of Muſkets are drawne within the Rankes of Pikes and ſo covered, and ſafe-gaurded that the Horſemen cannot charge or breake upon, or through them, but with moſt eminent and certaine danger, for the Volleis lie ready prepared, and the Pykes ſtand ſo that they cannot bee enforced to any Rout or Diſorder; And here you ſhall take a principall obſervation; that if the Horſe which ſhall charge this Battell of Foot be Gentlemen at Arms, Armed *Cap a pe*, from head to foot, with ſtrong *Launces* in their hands, and *Piſtols* at the Saddle-bow; and the Horſe Armed alſo both with defenſive and offenſive Armor, then ſhall all the Pikes charge at the right foot, and draw over arme, every man with his former foote, linking in his Leaders hinder foote; But if the Horſe be but *Curaſiers* Armed from the head to knee, with long Piſtols, and unarmed Horſes, then ſhall all the Pikes charge above hand, and not at the right foot, and ſhall alſo advance forward in their charge, and offer to encounter with the Horſe, for their ſtrength is ſuch that it cannot be broken by unarmed Horſes, nor can they be ruin'd but by the utter loſſe of the Horſe-Troope.

Now for the manner of the Salley of this incloſed Muskettiers, and how they ſhall give their volley, to the moſt annoyance of the Enemy, you ſhall perceiue it in the forme of the next Figure following.

*The*

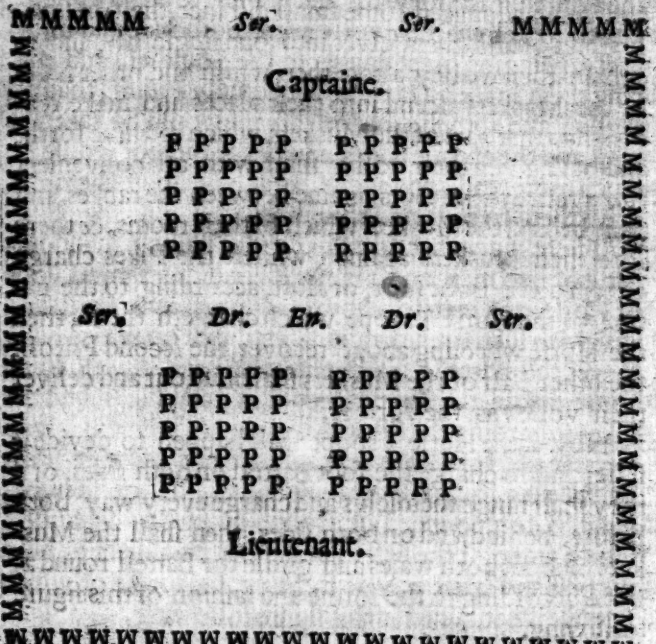
## The manner of giving Vollies against the Horse.

Ser. MMMMM WWWW

Here you ſee that in this Salley, or giving of the volly againſt the horſe, one halfe of the Muſquets (upon the firſt appearance or approach of the Troope, and before they come within diſtance to deliver their Piſtols) iſſueth forth by the flank, which by wheel or other wiſe, by turning of faces you ſhall ever make the Front, and being advanced ſome ſmall diſtance, they preſently ſpread forth themſelves into one ſingle file, and ſo deliver their volley altogether, whilſt the other halfe of the Muskets aſcend into their places, and make ready: then that part of the Muskets which did iſſue forth, and have given their volly, ſhall with all convenient ſpeed retire themſelves againe between the rankes, and paſſe behind the Muskets which fil their rooms, & there lade their Muskets againe; whileſt the Pikes charge either to the right foot, or aloft, according to the nature of the Horſe Troope which chargeth them; then the Horſe wheeling about recover the ſecond Piſtoll, the other half of the Muskets ſhall iſſue out and deliver their volley as the former.

Now if the Horſe Troope ſhall happen to devide it ſelfe, and ſo charge the foot Battell on both ſides, or if they ſhall range themſelvs and charge every way, both before, behind, and on both ſides, then ſhall the Muskets iſſue out both waies and girdle the Battell round about, according to the forme and faſhion of this figure following.

## Vollies when the Foote Battaile is Charged every way.




Thus

Thus you ſee the Musket iſſueth forth equally on both ſides, and girdleth the foote Battaile round about ſo that the volly is given entirely and without impeachment or trouble one of another, whereas to ſhoote over one anothers Shoulder or by making the Firſt man kneele, the Second ſtoope, the Third bend his body, the Fourth leane forward, and the Fift to ſtand upright, and ſo to deliver their volly were both rude and diſorderly, bringing great danger to the Souldier, and placing them in ſuch a lame and uncomely *Poſture*, that all Agility and aptneſſe to doe ſervice would be taken away, and the enemie taking advantage thereof would be much more ready and apt to breake in upon them and drive them to rout and confuſion.

There is another forme of Imbattailing this company of 200 men, and it is excellent either againſt Foot or Horſe, and hath ſo many ſeverall wayes to fight, and that with ſuch ſtrength and ſafety, that on which hand ſoever the Battaile ſhall be aſſailed, yet it will ſtand impregnable, the Shot ſo ſeconding the Pikes, and the Pikes ſo garding the Shot that every way it will give a certaine and Infallible repulſe unto the enemie. This Battaile is a ſquare Battaile as the reſt before ſhewed, yet it is compounded of divers ſquares or Maniples, which amongſt the beſt experienced Souldiers is held the beſt and ſafeſt way of fighting, the forme of which Battaile is contained in this figure following.

## The Imbattailing of many Squares in one Square.

Captaine.

*Drum.* *Drum.*

S. S.

mmmmm ppppp mmmmm
mmmmm ppppp mmmmm
mmmmm ppppp mmmmm
mmmmm ppppp mmmmm
mmmmm ppppp mmmmm

Pp p pp pppppp
Pp p pp pppppp
Pp p pp *Ensigne.* pppppp
Pp p pp pppppp
Pp p pp pppppp

mmmmm ppppp mmmmm
mmmmm ppppp mmmmm
mmmmm ppppp mmmmm
mmmmm ppppp mmmmm
mmmmm ppppp mmmmm

S. Lieutenant. S.

Here

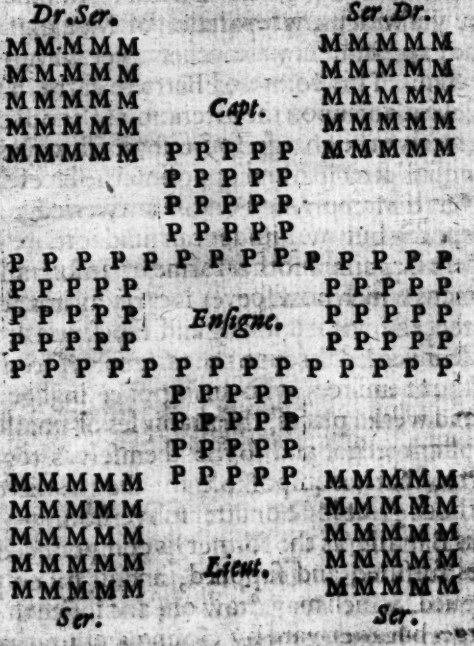
Here you ſee eight ſeverall ſquares brought into one ſquare, and the ninth reſerved void for the entainement of the *Enſigne*, and ſuch ſhort weapons as ſhall attend it, which howſoever they be out of uſe, in the Low-Countries, where groſſe Bodies, ſeldome or never joyne, yet with us, where hand Battaile muſt continually be expected, they are not unneceſſary, nor to be neglected. This forme of Battaile carrieth the front every way, and upon the alteration of the face, is ready to receive the charge foure ſeverall wayes at once, with equall ſtrength and oppoſitions, for every ſquare is a ſeverall Maniple, and one ſo anſwering to another that nothing but multitudes can ſubdue it.

There is againe another forme of Imbattailing theſe 200. men, which howſoever it carry an imaginary face of weakeneſſe, yet it is ſtrong and ſubſtantiall, and was indeede invented through the falſe ſhew, to draw and bring the enemie on, who being once ingaged, in the open and weake places, the Maniples of ſmall ſquares, at an inſtant retire, and joyne themſelves together ſo ſtrongly, that it is impoſſible for the enemie to come off without great loſſe or utter ſubverſion.

This Battaile (as the former) is compounded of nine ſquares fulfilled and ſupplied, and of ſix empty and unſupplied, which may draw on, and intice the enemy to charge, but afterward by cloſing and joyning together, fruſtrateth that hope, and leaves the event to the hazard of fortune.

The forme of this politicke and deceiving Battaile is expreſſed in this figure following.

# The Politique, or deceiving Battaile.




Heere you ſee that though theſe empty places in the Battaile are reſerved, whereby to entice the enemie, yet they are ſo flanked on either hand and before, both with Pikes and Musket, that no approach can be made without danger: no if the Horſe ſhould attempt to charge and breake in, thinking to cut the Musket from the Pikes, as in outward ſhew it ſeemeth likely; yet have the

the Muskets ſuch ſafe and ſeverall places to retire into, and the Pikes ſtanding ſo apt and ready to cover and entertaine them, that the aſſault is to no purpoſe, and the Battaile ſtandeth ſtill ſtronger and ſtronger.

The difference betwixt this Battaile and the former is onely the breach and ſeparation of Maniples, which being advanced one from another (yet within the diſtance of guard) have more liberty to fight, and may alter their proportions, or diſtances, as they pleaſe.

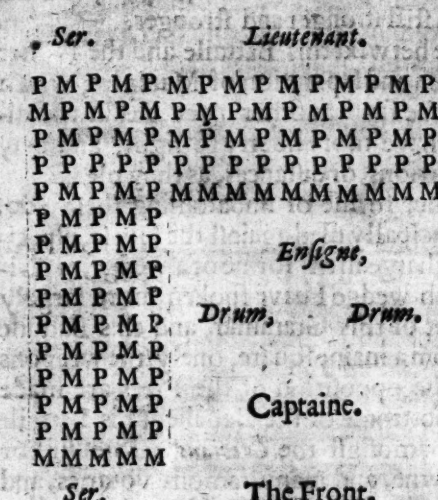
There is another forme of imbattailing theſe 200. men, and it is principally uſed againſt the Horſe, eſpecially, when they charge in the forme of a wedge, or Triangular, of which wedge I have ſpoken more largely in the former part of this Grammar, and this Battaile alſo is drawne from a maine ſquare, onely the weapons are altered, and the oppoſition of the Pikes are made ſtrongeſt in the botttome of the Battaile, This Battaile was of great uſe amongſt the *Grecians* before fire or powder was knowne, and many famous votaries, and Triumphs gotten by the uſe thereof, and therefore having now fire and Shot to aſſiſt the naturall ſtrength thereof, it muſt needs be more acceptable and worthier of imitation.

This Battaile is drawne by diviſion betweene the Middlemen to the Front, and the Middlemen to the Reare, and betweene the Middlemen to the right flanke, and the Middlemen to the left, leaving the Muskets within the Pikes, in ſuch manner, that upon all aſſaults they may have free uſe of their Armes, and yet notwithſtanding abide in ſafety in deſpight of the enemies.

The forme of this Battaile is expreſſed the next figure following.

*The*

## The Battaile to withſtand the Wedge of Horſe.




Thus you ſee how this Battaile is interlined with the Shot, and guarded with the Pikes, ſo that although there be a field of entrance, yet it is a ſtraight place of much danger; and how ſoever the enemy may come on boldly, yet he cannot but returne heavily.

Many other ſorts of imbattailing there are, though none more neceſſary, as the Battaile called *Diamond*, the Battaile *Triangular*, and ſuch like, which Noveltie (I know) is deſirous to ſearch into, and the proportions I know at the firſt, carry a great ſhew of much skill, and cunning, eſpecially to the ignorant, but being once waded into with judgement, there is nothing more facile or eaſie: therefore to draw a *Diamond* Battaile, firſt draw

your

your Battaile into a ſquare, according to the firſt figure in this booke, or for your better remembrance, according to this figure following, which being but compounded of 144. men may ſerve to expreſſe the manner and faſhioning of 4000.

*The Square Battaile, whereof, to frame a Diamond.*

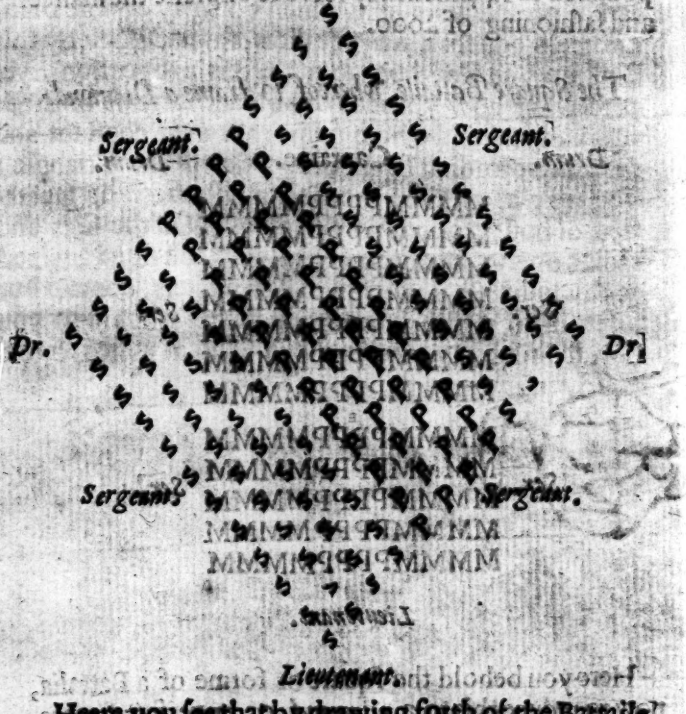
*Drum.* *Captaine.* *Drum.*

MMMMPPPPMMMM
MMMMPPPPMMMM
MMMMPPPPMMMM
MMMMPPPPMMMM *Ser.*
*Ser.* MMMMPPPPMMMM
MMMMPPPPMMMM
MMMMPPPPMMMM
MMMMPPPPMMMM
MMMMPPPPMMMM
MMMMPPPPMMMM *Ser.*
*Ser.* MMMMPPPPMMMM
MMMMPPPPMMMM
MMMMPPPPMMMM

*Lieutenant.*

Here you behold the ſquare or forme of a Battalia, now to reduce this to a *Diamond*, or imperfect ſquare, the *Captaine* ſhall come to the leader of the right hand file, (which is the fifth and principall man of the company) and advancing before him, ſhall wheele the whole company into a direct line, with the right point foreward, and the left point deſcending, as in this figure following.

## The Diamond Battaile.

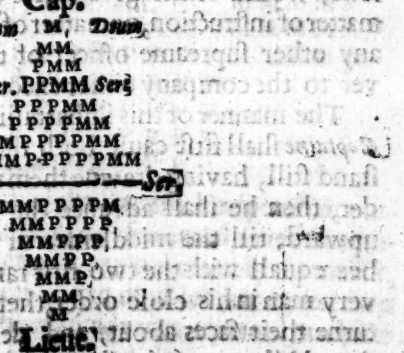



Heere you see that by drawing forth of the Battaile, howsoever squares at the first, yet by alteration of distance, it is brought into a perfect *Diamond* forme, and although the Pikes and Shot keepe their places, as in the square, yet at your pleasure you may change them, and draw the weapons to what part of the Battaile, and into what files your selfe pleaseth.

Now

Now to bring this *Diamond*, or any other *Diamond* into a perfect Triangular: you shall cut off the *Diamond* Battell in the middest, through the two middle extream patts, and then will remaine unto you two Triangulars, a greater and a lesse, which you may double or increase, as you shall find occasion; so that albeit by this division you find how to make this proportion, yet perceiving how you may double and increase both the files and rankes, (whose number is ever constant and certaine, according to the proportion of the Triangle) you may at pleasure without any division, or separation of body, forme this Triangle, out of the files and rankes onely. But because you shall not stand amazed at this businesse, I will in a few characters, contain but a few men (which is the easiest for capacity) shew you how to bring a *Diamond* to a Triangle, as in this figure following appeareth.

*A Diamond Battaile brought into a Triangle.*



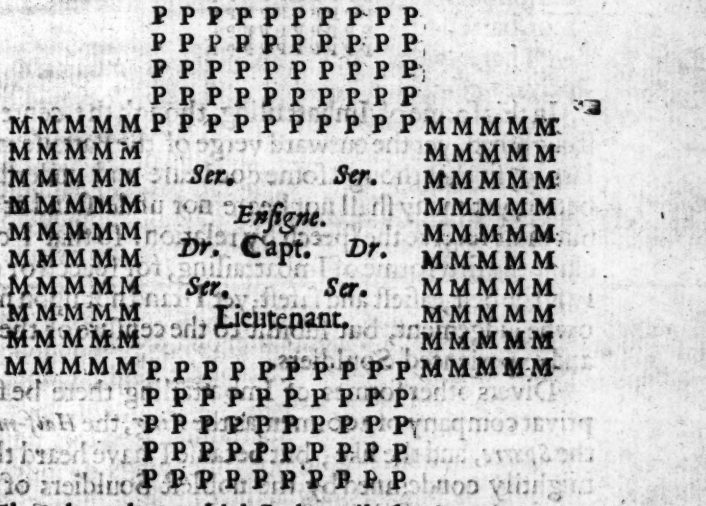
Thus you ſee the *Diamond* is cut into two Triangles, which being led ſeverall waies may ſerve as two Bodies, and that to exceeding good, and honorable purpoſe, for this *Diamond*, or ſharpe piercing body, is of great force to enter and breake any ſquare body; and being but entred in with the point, the reſt of the body followeth with ſuch order and ſtrength, and ſo increaſeth and maketh the Breach greater, and greater, that the ſquare body can hardly joyne together again but falleth to rout, or into a retreat that is full as diſhonourable, and to this purpoſe was this *Diamond* foot battell firſt of all invented.

There is again another manner of imbattailing this private company, of 200, which howſoever it be ſeldome or never uſed in fight yet it is of excellent uſe in the field, both before the framing of the battell, and after the battell is framed: this manner of imbattailing is when either any of the *Captaines* officers would deliver a private meſſage to the company, which none but themſelves ſhould heare, or when the *Captain* himſelfe, would either give ſecret directions, or impart matter of inſtruction, or matter of reprehenſion, or when any other ſupreame officer of the field, would deliver to the company either encouragement or caution.

The manner of this imbattailing is in this wiſe, the *Captaine* ſhall firſt cauſe both the wings of muskets to ſtand ſtill, having drawne them up into their cloſe order, then he ſhall advance the firſt diviſion of Pikes upward, till the middlemen of the Pikes to the reere bee equall with the two firſt ranks of muskets, and every man in his cloſe order, then ſhall the Subdiviſion turne their faces about, and deſcend downward, till the middlemen of the front be equall with the two laſt

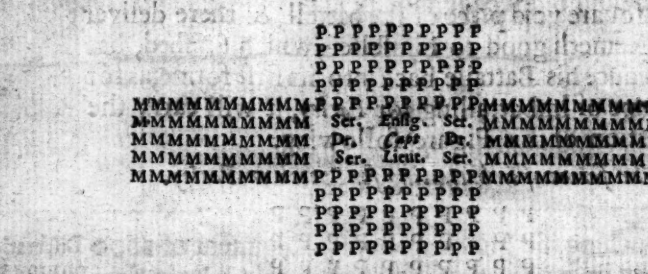
rankes of Muskets, then having closed all strongly together, and turned every face upon the Center: The *Captaine*, *Lieutenant*, *Ensigne*, and such other Officers, as he will have partakers of his speech shall come into the square void place of the battell, & there deliver what seemeth good to himselfe; which finished, hee shall reduce his Battaile back into its first forme, as for the shape of Imbattailing for *Parley*, it will carry the proportion of this Figure following.

*The forme of imbattailing for Speech or Parley.*




There be others which Imbattaile for speech or parly much after this manner aforesaid, onely they straighten or make lesse the empty or void place in the midst, by making the Muskets first to double their ranks, then the first division of Pikes to advance upward, and the subdivision of Pikes to descend downeward, and afterward to do in all things as before, and then the form of battell will be like this figure following.

## *Another forme of Imbattailing for Speach or Parley.*




In this forme of Imbattailing, though the center be ſtraightned, yet the outward verge of the Battaile is enlarged, ſo that though ſome doe heare and underſtand better, yet many ſhall not heare nor underſtand at all, but muſt receive the ſpeech by relation: ſo that I conclude the firſt forme of Imbattailing, for ſpeech or parly is the beſt, eaſieſt and ſafeſt; yet I ſtand not upon mine owne judgement, but ſubmit to the cenſure of the old and experienced Souldiers.

Divers other formes of Imbattailing there be for a privat company of 200. men, as the *Ring*, the *Half-moon*, the *Spurre*, and the like; but becauſe I have heard them mightily condemned by the nobleſt Souldiers of our age, and men of high reſpect and reverence, affirming them rather to leade into rout and diſorder, then any way to ſtrengthen and better the *Battalia*; therefore I dare not give rules of preſcriptions for them, but refer ſuch as are deſirous to learne and behold them, to any ignorant and unskilfull teacher, and he ſhall ſpend howres and daies only in theſe Motions, not knowing other-

otherwise how to waste time, or make the Vulgar people to wonder. And thus much touching the Imbattailings of a private Company of 200. men, or any other inferiour number.

## Chap. 3.

### *The severall Imbattailings of a Regiment of one thousand men or more.*

Disputation growne about Imbattailings.

TOuching the Imbattailing of a Regiment of 1000 men or more, there is now at this instant time great argument and disputation among Souldiers; Some being of great experience and knowledge, Some of greater reputation then knowledge, Some seeming to know more then they know, and Some out of affection to other mens singularity, or to hold an opposite contention, whereby to get a note or name of much judgement

Now how I shall reconcile or attone this difference (who am the meanest Souldier of many thousands,) rests to mee in clouds and undescovered, because my words carry not Authenticall Authority, neither will the resolute opinion of an Ignorant person, be bent or governed by any reason, but that which flattereth his owne thoughts. But since I am in the field, and have taken upon me this discourse, I must goe forward, and though I meet with an hard arbitrement, yet must I not recoile; but having reason, truth, and plaines on my side, I will set downe the grounds on both sides, and the strength of those arguments by which they defend their severall opinions; to this (as an indifferent moderator)

The Authors discussion of the difference.

rator) I will annexe mine owne opinion, touching the waight and validity of their reasons, and then referre every discreet Souldier to make his election, as wisdome shall governe him.

Betweene whom the difference is.

You must first understand that this difference groweth between the old Souldier and the new Souldier, that is between those of old and solide experience, and those of late and more quaint practise; The first having nothing but what the warre it selfe informeth, the other the helpe of *Garden, Yard, City, Home,* and *Country* trialls.

The opinion of the new Souldiers.

To come then to the difference it selfe, the new and latter Souldiers would have a Regiment when it is drawn into the field, to be compounded of the severall companies distinctly one by another, without any alteration, every *Captaine* and Officer governing his owne company, and not to make any mixture of them at all, only to joyn and fix them together into one Body, according to the forme of this figure following.

*Here the Figure.*

Here you see how the *Colonell, Lieutenant Colonell, Serjeant-Major*, and the rest of the inferiour *Captaines* joyne their Companies together without mixture according to the dignity of their places, making one entire and solide Body, of Muskets and Pikes, Muskets and Pikes quite through the Regiment, which Regiment containes 1000. men, is divided thus.

The numbers commanded.

The *Colonell* according to greatnes of his command, commandeth 200. men, the *Lieutenant Colonell* 150. and the *Seajeant Major*, 150. and the five other inferiour *Captaines* command either of them 100. men, and thus the 1000. men, are Marshalled and governed.

Now

The New and latter forme of in

200. 100. 100. 150.

Colonell. 1 Capt. 3 Capt. Ser. Major.

Drum Enſigne Drum. Drum Drum Drum Drum Drum En. D

Enſigne. Enſigne.

Lieutenant. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut.

The Old and Ancient fo

Lieut. Colonell.

Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. 3 Capt. 1 Capt. En. En

Drum. Drum.

Sgt.

Enſig. Enſig.

*imbattailing a Regiment.*

| | 100. | 100. | 100. | 150 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| or. | 4 Capt. | 5 Capt. | 2 Capt. | Lieut. Colonell. |
| *Drum* | *Drum* | *Drum* | *Drum.* *Drum* | *Drum* *Drum* *Drum* *En.* *Drum* |
| pppmmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmmpppppppmmm |
| pppmmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmmpppppppmmm |
| | *Enſigne.* | *Enſigne.* | *Enſigne.* | |
| pppmmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmmpppppppmmm |
| pppmmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmmpppppppmmm |
| pppmmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmmpppppppmmm |
| pppmmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmmpppppppmmm |
| pppmmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmmpppppppmmm |
| pppmmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmmpppppppmmm |
| pppmmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmmpppppppmmm |
| pppmmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmppppmm | mmmmpppppppmmm |
| | Lieut. | Lieut. | Lieut. | Lieut. |

*Place this Battaile in Folio* 154.

*orme of Imbattailing a Regiment.*

Colonell. Serj. Major.

| nſig. | En. | 2 Cap. | 4 Cap. | 5 Capt. | Lieut. | Lieut. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Drum.* | *Drum.* | *Drum.* | | | |
| ppppppppppppppppppppppppppp | | mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm | | | | *Serj.* |
| ppppppppppppppppppppppppppp | | mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm | | | | |
| *Enſig.* | | *Enſig.* | *Enſig.* | | | |
| ppppppppppppppppppppppppppp | | mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm | | | | |
| ppppppppppppppppppppppppppp | | mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm | | | | |
| ppppppppppppppppppppppppppp | | mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm | | | | |

200. 100. 100. 150.

Colonell. 1 Capt. 3 Capt. Ser. Major.

*Drum Ensigne Drum. Drum Drum Drum Drum Drum En.*

*Ensigne. Ensigne.*

Lieutenant. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut.

*The Old and Ancient fo*

Lieut. Colonell.

Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. 3 Capt. 1 Capt. En. En

*Drum. Drum.*

*Sg.*

*Ensig. Ensig.*

*Sg.*

1 Ser. 3 Ser. 5 Ser. Dr. Lieut. Lieut.

100. 100. 100. 150

r. 4 Capt. 5 Capt. 2 Capt. Lieut. Colonell.

*Drum Drum Drum Drum. Drum Drum Drum Drum En. Drum*

ppmmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmmppppppmmm

ppmmm mmmppppmm mmmppppdmm mmmppppmm mmmmppppppmmm

*Ensigne. Ensigne. Ensigne.*

ppmmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmmppppppmmm

ppmmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmmppppppmmm

ppmmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmmppppppmmm

ppmmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmmppppppmmm

ppmmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmmppppppmmm

ppmmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmmppppppmmm

ppmmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmmppppppmmm

ppmmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmppppmm mmmmppppppmmm

Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut.

*Place this Battaile in Folio 154.*

*forme of Imbattailing a Regiment,*

Colonell. Serj. Major.

Ensig. En. 2 Cap. 4 Cap. 5 Capt. Lieut. Lieut.

*Drum. Drum. Drum.*

ppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm *Ser.*

ppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

*Ensig. Ensig. Ensig.*

ppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

ppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

ppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

ppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

ppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm *Ser.*

pppp ppppppppppppppppppppppppp mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

ppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

ppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

. Lieut. 6 Ser. Dr. 4 Ser. 2 Ser. Dr.

*Place this Battaile in folio. 155.*

Now the older experienced Souldiers differ from this manner of discipline, and though they vary not in the number or command, yet they stand farre a loofe from the whole matter of composition, for they will not allow to draw up Regiments by entire and whole Companies without alteration, but first draw up all the Pikes into one body, then the Muskets into another, and after dividing the Muskets into two equall parts, Wing or Flank, the Pikes on either hand, and so make one whole & entire Battell of Muskets and Pikes, and not a mixt body of Muskets and Pikes in small maniples, but rather keepe the Regiment in one great and uniforme body according to the proportion of this figure following. The opinion of the old Souldiers.

*Here the Figure.*

Here you see the Battaile of Pikes is drawne all into one body, and the muskets on either hand, yet every Officer hath preheminence of place according to his dignity, and many inferiour Officers advanced and imployed, which are extravagant in the former Battaile.

But this discipline the younger Souldiers utterly disallow, and these are the Reasons, first they affirme that the best and safest way of fight is by small maniples, for they are with least difficulty governed, and made the longest to indure fight without disorder. The young Souldiers Reasons for their opinions.

They are the soonest reduced to their first forme when they are put into rout, and the muskets and Pikes being thus intermixt one with another, the one offending the other defending, the Battaile is of great force and more terrible to the enemie. Lastly, in a battaile thus compounded, every man hath the order or go-

vernment of his owne Souldiers, who are trained to his discipline, and understand his commands, by which they are made more willing to go on, and do obey with greater courage and alacrity, than when they are led by a stranger, as in the other battaile perforce they must be; these and many other like reasons, the younger Souldiers yeeld to make good this new opinion, and I must confesse they carry a great shew of substantiall truth, did not some impediment crosse in the way, which take from them a great part of beleef and credit, for to these Reasons, thus the old Souldiers reply.

The old Souldiers reasons for their opinion.

That true it is, this forme of imbattailing is good, and may passe for currant, as long as Companies are in their full strength, and hold their perfect and true number, but to that, the warre is a knowne enemie, and who knowes not that sicknesse, mortality, slaughter, ill dyet, and lodging, hunger, cold and surfeits doe so attend upon Armies, that by them Companies are exceedingly weakned and made lesse, so that he which musters one hundred men, if he bring threescore and ten able men into the field to fight, is oft held for a strong company, and so in like case of other numbers, so that to imbattail these by themselves, being of so small contents, neither can the volly be great nor the harme dangerous which shall insue to the enemie, whereas the severall weapons of these small bodies, being drawne out and knit into severall great bodies, the numbers will swell and increase, and as of unites are made infinits, so forty of my muskets joyned to forty of another mans, and to us sixscore of two or three other Companies, will make 200. muskets, this will bring forth a great Volly, and this will prove of great danger to the enemie.

Against

Againe for the eaſineſſe of government, or ſpeedy reducing them to their firſt forme, being routed, they have no advantage of this other great body, for howſoever the musket is in two bodies, as the other former mixt battaile is in ſixteene, and the Pikes in one body, as the other is in eight, yet are theſe great bodies divided into ſo ſmall diviſions, and led by ſuch ſufficient Officers, that no diſorder can happen, but it is as ſoone brought againe into forme, as if they had their owne Commanders, and one of the great vollies will doe more hurt and ſpoyle, than foure of the ſmaller.

Laſtly for the Imagination of more ready obedience, better underſtanding of Command, and greater willingneſſe to diſcarge duty, the old Souldiers ſuppoſe they are no neceſſary obſtacles to be thruſt in into this place, becauſe the diſcipline of warre being (as it ought to be) all of one forme and manner, without intruſion of new words of Command, or addition of curious novelties, ſo that every Officer ſpeaking a knowne and a certaine language, it matters not who gives the Word for being underſtood it muſt be performed, and that they will fight more willingly with their owne *Captaines* then with other men, the naturall alleageance they beare to their King and Countrey, whoſe quarrell they fight, puts all ſuch doubts out of queſtion, becauſe every honeſt and valiant mans conſcience is ruled by the juſtneſſe of his cauſe, and his Kings Commandment, and all other heats are ſupernaturall, and but the proofes of falſe valour.

Thus the old Souldier anſwereth to what the young Souldier doth object, and for a concluſion addeth this more, to withſtand this new manner of imbattailing. They ſay that this mixing of musket and Pikes together Others Reaſons.

gether in severall distinct Companies, weakneth and disableth the grosse body, for here if you cast off your musket, then you leave such emptie and wide streets, that the enemies Horse are apt to breake in and disorder them, or if you doe not cast off the musket, but keepe them close, & make them discharge in Counter-march, (which is the best and safest way) yet then they are apt to be thronged up together by the Pikes, and the distance of place being taken from them, the use of their Weapons must fall, and so consequently, all things fall to ruine.

But suppose order be kept, and these defects not found in the Battaile, yet say the old Souldiers, that there is great impediment in this kinde of Imbattailing, for in what manner so ever the muskets serve, yet they will ever leave a weakenesse in the Reare, and such open gaps and streets, that the Horse may breake in at pleasure, or any other new foote division may sally forth and overthrow the whole Regiment, as by the example of the figure following may easily be perceived in a few Companies, as in this ensuing figure more plainely is shewne.

## The Danger of this Forme of Imbattailing.

### The Front.

### The Reare.

Thus you see if the Battaile of Pikes stand, and the Shot give Fire, into what dammage they bring the whole Regiment, whether they serve in counter-march or otherwise, leaving so many open enterances, that if one, yet all can hardly be prevented.

Thus I have shewed you the severall wayes of Imbattailing of a Regiment, with the different opinions of Souldiers, together with their arguments and strength of reason thereupon. It resteth now that I deliver my particular opinion touching the best election,

The Authors censure of both opinions.

wherein, although I know, many oppoſites will riſe up againſt me, yet freely and ingeniouſly thus I am perſwaded.

The former difference reconciled.

That the firſt manner of Imbattailing by ſeverall Companies and every Captaine leading of his owne men, is excellent for ſhew at generall Muſters, or at any peacefull Triumph, where the exerciſe of Armes is required, becauſe it is comely and beautifull to behold, giveth great contentment to the ſpectators, and continueth the Volley long, though not at the beſt bent. But if ibe to expreſſe true Martiall Diſcipline, to bring hands to fight in good ſadneſſe, or to give affright to a certaine enemy at all times both in ſtrength and weakeneſſe, then without all doubt the latter forme of imbattailing, where the Pikes are drawne into one body, and winged on each hand with the muſket, is without all contradiction, the onely beſt way for the Imbattailing of a Regiment of one thouſand men or more.

And thus much for the argument of Imbattailing a Regiment, wherein if any man reſt unſatisfied, let him repaire to other Authors which are allowed for authority, and comparing their Reaſons together, no doubt but he ſhall ſoone finde ſatisfaction.

## Chap. 4.

### *Of the Joyning of ſundry Regiments together.*

OF Rankes and Files are compounded ſmall Squadrons, of ſmall Squadrons are compounded private Companies, of private Companies are compounded Regiments, and of Regiments are compounded maine Battailes of any extent whatſoever.

Now

Now for the compoſition of a Regiment, together with the defects, and perfections of the ſame, I have ſhewed ſufficiently in the laſt Chapter. It now therefore reſteth that I ſpeake ſomething of the joyning or knitting together of many and ſundry Regiments, in one groſſe body, which is the great ſubſtance of the *Art Military*, for of theſe great bodies doe Armies conſiſt, and according to the forme and proportion thereof, being agreeable with the ground and ſtrength of Situation whereon it is placed, is the Army made ever ſtronger or weaker.

What is the great ſubſtance of the Art Military.

Now Armies doe never conſiſt of one onely entire & maine body alone, without ſeparation or diſtinction, but of divers great bodies, as of *Forlornes*, *Vantguard*, Battaile and Reare of divers great bodies of Horſe, as of Gentlemen at Armes, *Curaſhiers*, *Dragoones*, or elſe *Carbines*, and every one of theſe great bodies are compounded of ſundry Regiments in the drawing of which together is principally to be regarded the dignity and preheminence of the place, according to the value of the Commanders, or the lot when it is either caſt or appointed, wherein the principall obſervation is the hand; ſo that whenſoever Regiments are to be joyned together, whether it be by the Lord *Marſhall*, or the *Serjeant Major* of the field, yet they muſt not neglect to give to the beſt man the beſt place, by drawing up his Regiment firſt, and placing it in the principall place, and then the reſt ſucceſſively one after another, bringing them up on the left hand, and not on the right, till the body be formed according to Commandment and anſwerable to this figure following.

Of what Armies conſiſt.

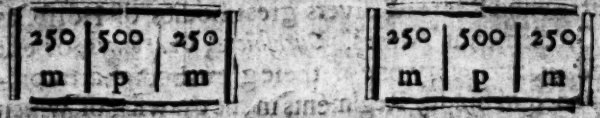
How to obſerve Dignity of place.

*Regiments.*

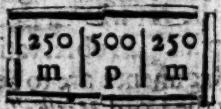
## Regiments ſoyned together in plaine Battaile

1 Colonell. Front. 2 Colonell.

3 Colonell. 4 Colonell.




5 Colonell.




Reare.

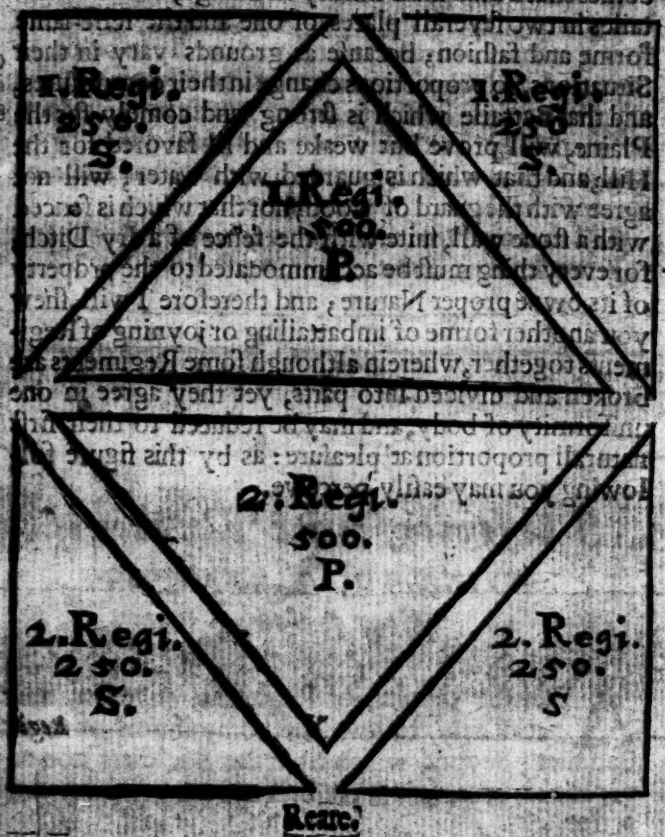
Here you ſee 5000 men divided into five Regiments, how they are drawne up into one body, and may make either Vantguard Battaile, or Reare, as it ſhall pleaſe the ſupreame Officer to diſpoſe of them. And as thus they are drawne into plaine Battaile, ſo may they alſo be drawne into any other forme of Battaile which the Lord

Lord *Marſhall* or *Serjeant-Major* ſhall deviſe, for their wiſedomes and judgement, (which they ever accomodate to the advantage of the ground, and to the preventing of the enemies deſignes) is ever referred the forme and ſhape of all ſorts of Battailes; whence it comes that a man ſhall hardly in an age, ſee two Battailes in two ſeverall places, of one and the ſelfe-ſame forme and faſhion; becauſe as grounds vary in their Situations, ſo proportions change in their conſtitutes, and that Battaile which is ſtrong and comely for the Plaine, will prove but weake and ill favored for the Hill, and that which is guarded with water, will not agree with the guard of wood, nor that which is fenced with a ſtone wall, ſuite with the fence of a dry Ditch, for every thing muſt be accommodated to the property of its owne proper Nature; and therefore I will ſhew you another forme of imbattailing or joyning of Regiments together, wherein although ſome Regiments are broken and divided into parts, yet they agree in one uniformity of body, and may be reduced to their firſt naturall proportion at pleaſure: as by this figure following you may eaſily perceive.

Who are to forme Battailes.

Obſervations of grounds.

Regiments divided, yet brought into Vniforme.




Here

Here you may behold two Regiments divided into six triangles, the Pikes in the midst, and the Shot on each flanke, but being drawne up together in one body, then the Pikes of themselves make a perfect Diamond and the foure Triangles of Musket guarding every corner, Front, Wing, and Reare, bring the whole mixt body into a quadrangle or perfect square: this is a strong manner of Imbattailing, and hardly to be broke or entred, and whosoever is ready in drawing up, and joyning of these bodies together in such forme as hath beene already specified, may without difficulty or staggering draw up any other body of what shape or forme soever it shall be commanded.

And thus much for the joyning of sundry Regiments together into one body.

## Chap. 5.

## *The forme of maine Battailes of any extent or Number how Great so ever.*

After the joyning of Regiments together, must necessarily follow the composition of maine Battailes, beyond which Sphæare Souldiers doe never looke, because it is the end and determination of warre

Observatiō in shaping of battailes

These Battailes (as I have formerly shewed) are ever shaped according to the ground whereon they are planted, and according to the naturall defences, or naturall offences which arise from the same places: yet because particulars often grow from generalities, and that from plaine and homely grounds, curious and rare things are derived, I thinke it not amisse here in this place to deliver you some generall and plaine Modells of Battailes, which taken into a Souldier like consideration, may give you an aide, though not an instruction, how to accommodate Battailes, and to forme and proportion them in such manner as may be most commodious for your selfe, and friends, and most hurtfull and noysome for the Enemy.

The composition of Battailes and the numbers.

First then, you must understand that the Body of every maine Battaile is compounded of six principall Members, that is to say, of the *Forlorne*, or loose bodies, of the *Vanguard*, *Battaile*, *Reare*, *Horse*, and the great *Artillery*; and of these, if any bee imperfect, or out of frame, either in order, number, shape, or Government, the whole Army is sike; and howsoever, like *Xerxes* Host, they may make the skie darke with their Arrows, yet will an handfull of *Cyrus* men, well disciplin'd, put them to rout, and write Captivitie on their backs as perpetuall Emblems.

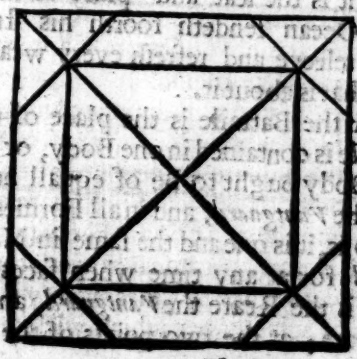
How to finde a square root

When therefore you will draw up any maine Battaile, you must looke into the Square Roote of great Numbers, as the Square Roote of one hundred is ten, because the Body carrieth tenne in Square every way, for tenne times tenne is 100. so likewise the square roote of 400. is 200. because it carrieth the square of 200. every way, for twenty times twenty is foure hundred, and thus of any number which will carry a square

proportion.

proportion be it great or little whatsoever, then knowing the entire Number of the whole Army, and dividing it into severall parts, allowing so many for the *Forlornes*, so many for the *Vanguard*, so many for the Battaile, so many for the Reare, and so many for the guard of the Ordnance, or great Artillery; you shall by the drawing up of these lesse squares, and inlargeing them as occasion shall serve, forme, and shape every severall division after what proportion your selfe pleaseth, for of Squares, you may make Rounds, of Rounds, Triangles; of Triangles, Diamonds; and of Diamonds many other curious or intricate Figures that shall come into your imagination, for proofe, behold this Figure following. Dividing of a battaile.

## *Alteration of Squares, or Squares in Squares.*



This you see by dividing and mixing of squares, you may frame other proportions, it refteth then that after you have cast out, and allotted your *Forlorne*, which is intended ever to be the least of all the foure Battailes, that you distribute them in this manner: the first point of the *Forlorne* ought to consist of certaine loose files of Muskets extravagantly dispersed without order, then to fet bond them with certaine small squares of muskets; as an 100 or 200 in a square well ordered and governed, which as the Battailes shall approach nearer and neerer, may upon any occasion of danger, retire into the *Vantguard*.

Of the Vantguard

Then shall the *Vantguard* bee compounded of one maine and entire Body, or of two at the most; containing almost, but not fully three parts of the Battaile, and being equally mixt of Shot and Pikes.

Of the Battaile.

After the Vantguard, the maine Battel taketh place, being compounded of one body or two at most, and containing a full third part, or sometimes more, then halfe as much againe as the *Vantguard*. In this Battaile ought to be the choisest men, and best experienced of the Army, it is the seat and place of the *Generall*, and as an Ocean sendeth foorth his streames of Souldiers to releeve and refresh every weake and distressed part that is about it.

Of the Reare.

Next after the Battaile is the place of the Reare, which likewise is contained in one Body, or two at the most. This Body ought to be of equall number and extent with the *Vantguard*, and in all Formes, Marches, and Executions, it is one and the same in Nature with the *Vantguard* for at any time when faces are turned about, then is the Reare the *Vantguard*, and the *Vantguard* the Reare, at the two points of the *Vantguard*, and T

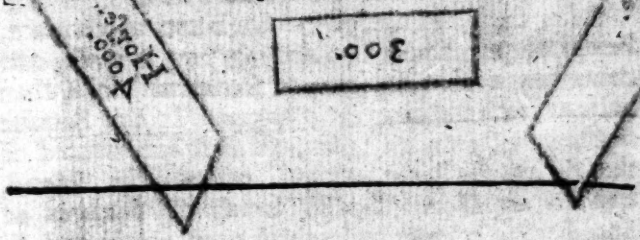


that

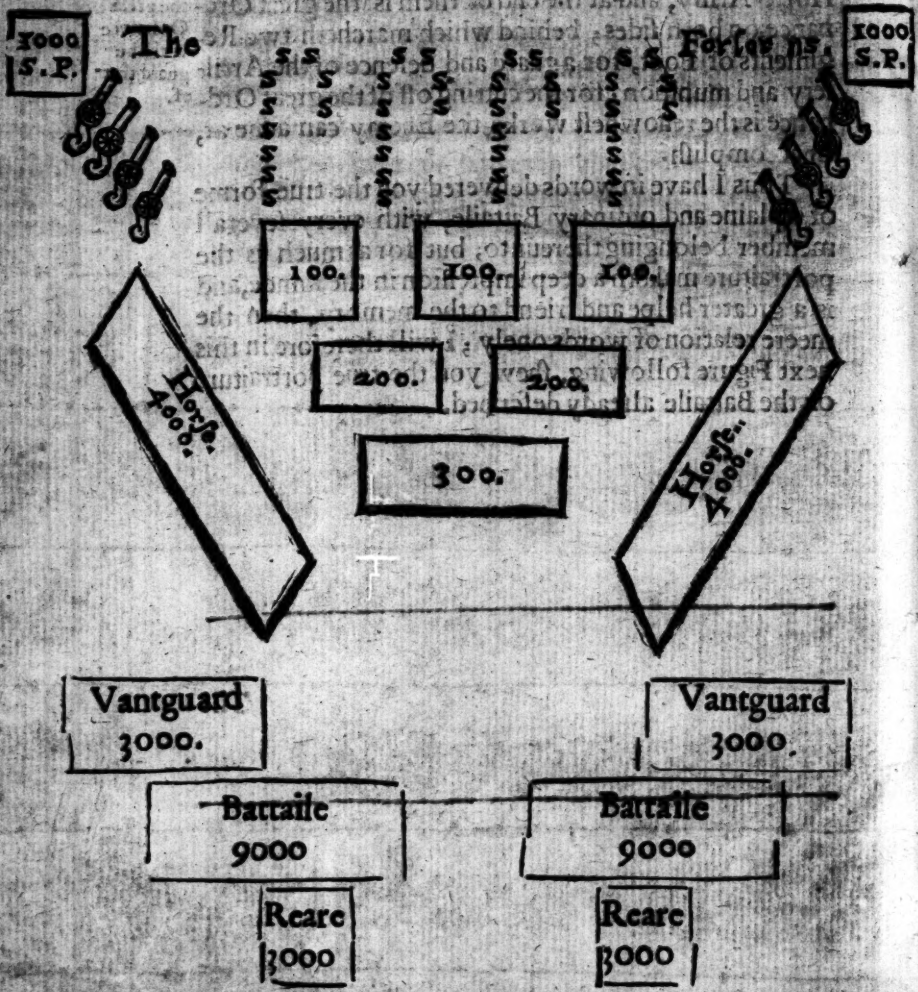
that is to say, the utmost right point, and the utmost left point, as two long extended wings, troopeth the Horse-Army, and at the end of them is the great Ordnance on both sides; behind which marcheth two Regiments of Foot, for a guard and defence of the Artillery and munition; for the cutting off of the great Ordnance is the renowneſt worke the Enemy can aime at, or accompliſh.

The Horse battaile & the great Ordnance with the guard thereof.

Thus I have in words delivered you the true forme of a plaine and ordinary Battaile, with every severall member belonging thereunto, but for as much as the portraiture maketh a deep impreſſion in the minde, and is a greater helpe and friend to the memory, then the meere relation of words onely; I will therefore in this next Figure following, ſhew you the true portraiture of the Battaile already deſcribed.

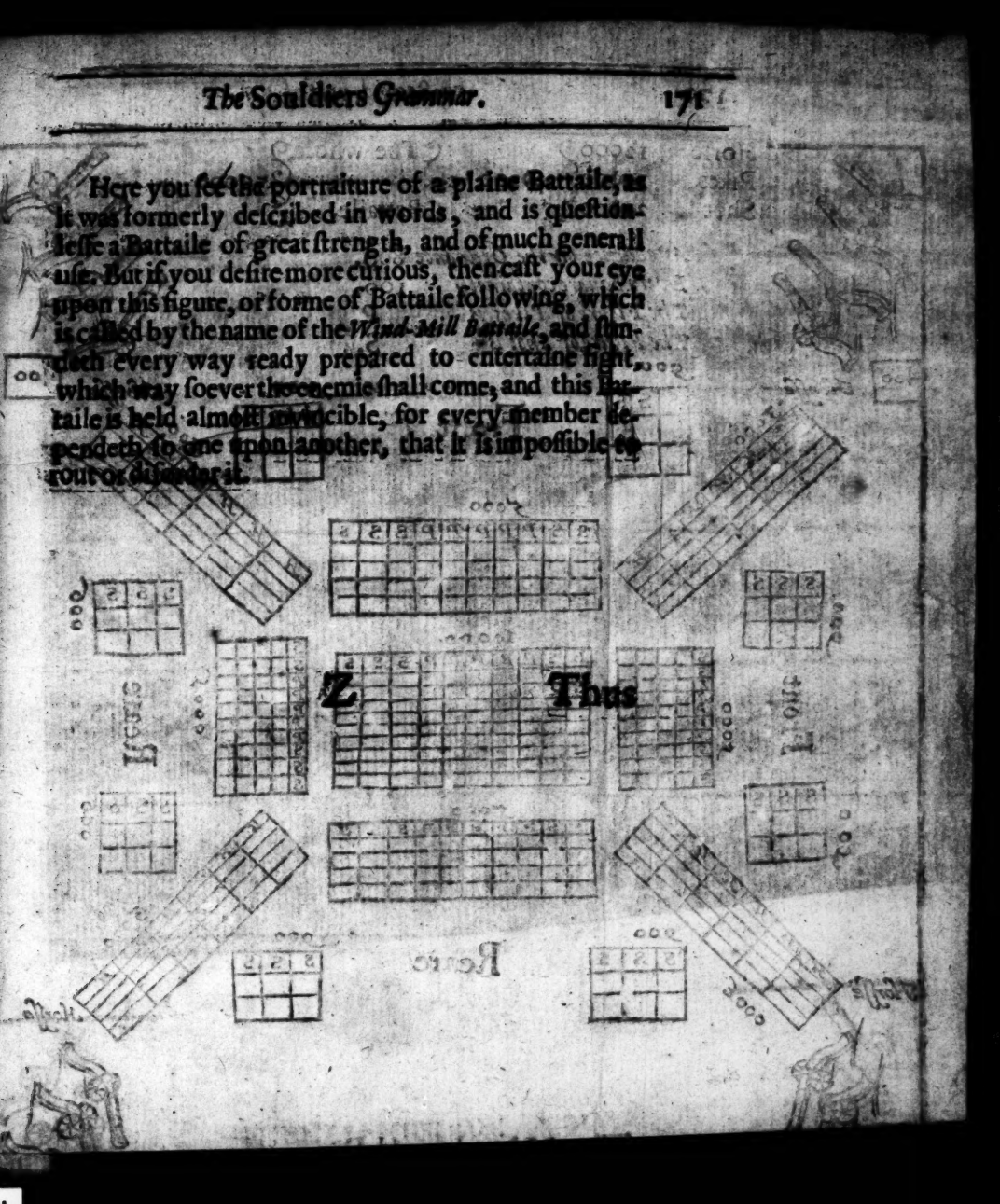


*The Portraiture of a plaine ordinary Battaile.*



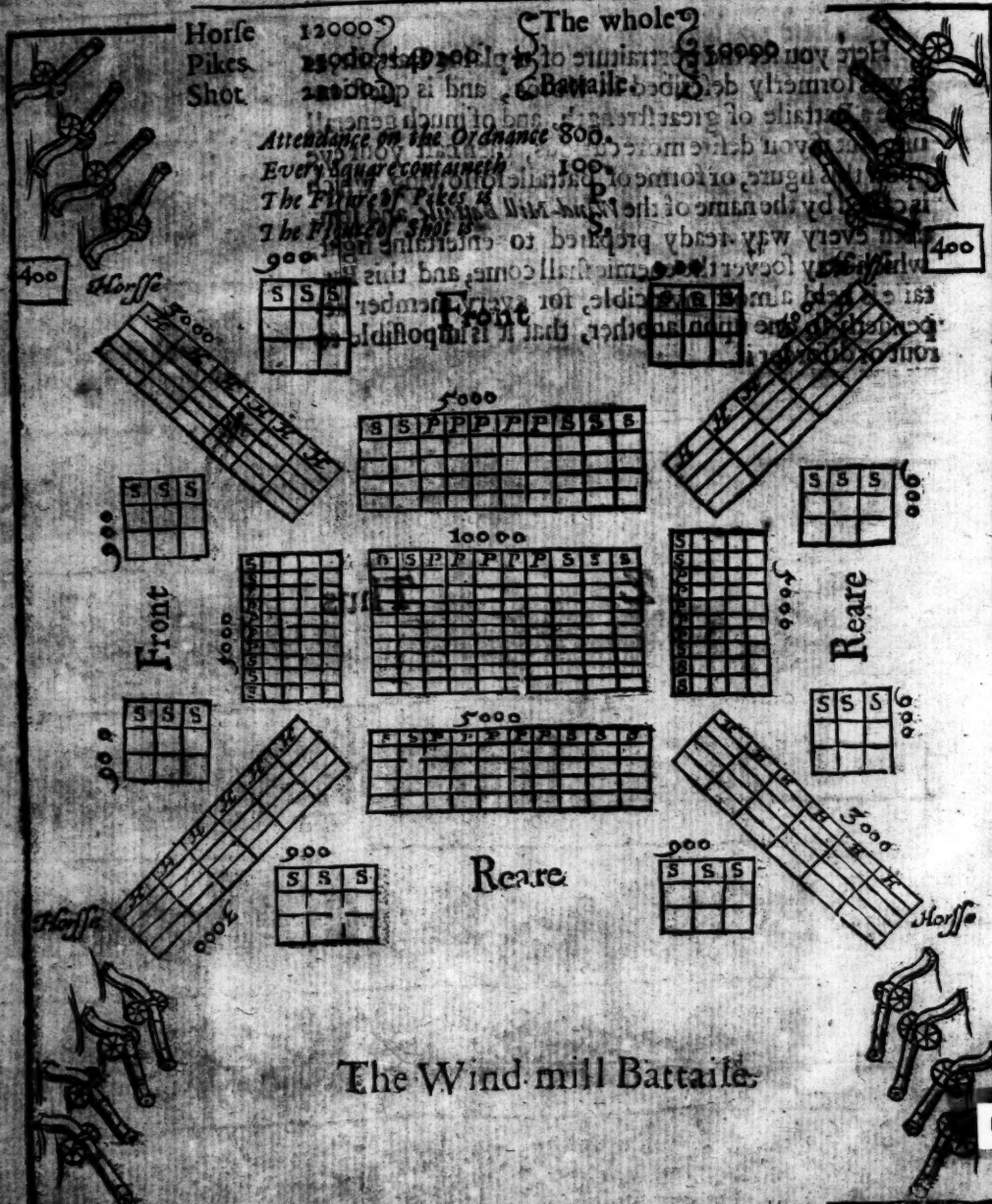

Heere

Here you see the portraiture of a plaine Battaile, as it was formerly described in words, and is questionlesse a Battaile of great strength, and of much generall use. But if you desire more curious, then cast your eye upon this figure, or forme of Battaile following, which is called by the name of the *Wind-Mill Battaile*, and standeth every way ready prepared to entertaine fight, which way soever the enemie shall come, and this Battaile is held almost invincible, for every member dependeth the one upon another, that it is impossible to rout or disorder it.



Horſe 12000
Pikes 25000
Shot 28000
} The whole Battaile 58000

*Attendance on the Ordnance* 800.
*Every Square containeth* 100.
*The Fifure of Pikes is*
*The Fifure of Shot is*



Thus here you ſee the ſtrongeſt of Battailes, and as curious as any whatſoever, ſo that to make a concluſion of this worke, who will diligently look into theſe models already demonſtrated, and apply himſelfe to the imitatation thereof, ſhall not need to lodge any ſcruples in his breaſt, but by the helpe of theſe examples may be able to range any Battaile with judgement and ſufficiency. And thus much for the forming of main Battailes of any extent or Number how great ſoever.

FINIS.